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SMASHING DRIVE BY GERMANS AGAINST RUSSIANS IS SEEN WITH START OF SPRING PUSH

Red Army Maneuver to Start Counter-Drive Is Thwarted

FIERCE FIGHTING

Nazis Have 2 Million Troops, 24 Mechanized Divisions, 2,000 Planes

BATTLE ON 400-MILE FRONT

Domei

BERLIN, May 12.—Reflecting great interest attached by the people to the fierce onslaughts on Kerch Peninsula which are generally believed to be the forerunner of the expected German spring offensive against the Soviet Union, newspapers here are sparing no space for reports and comments on the war situation.

The evening edition of local papers under the date of May 12 was virtually absorbed in news and articles regarding the communique issued by the German High Command.

Desperate Resistance Seen

In its comment on the war situation in the Kerch Peninsula, the Deuteche Allegemeine Zeitung predicted that the Soviet troops will likely offer stubborn resistance in a desperate attempt to cope with the war situation which is developing in favor of Germany.

Although it is true that the Soviet troops on the Kerch Peninsula have been greatly reinforced and are superior to the Germans in numerical strength, the Soviet already have been forestalled in action, the paper said.

Meanwhile, the Berliner Lokatanzeiger believed that the Soviet resistance may be effective to some extent in view of various conditions but it cannot match the German offensive.

Donetz Offensive Opened

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The Germans have opened up a large-scale offensive in the Donetz Basin along a 400-mile front from Dnepropetrovsk on the north to the Kerch Peninsula in the south, according to a Reuters report quoting a Moscow dispatch received by the New York Times through Berne today.

Striking with 2,000,000 troops, 2,000 planes and approximately 24 mechanized divisions, the German Army is now pushing their attack along the entire front in this sector of the vast Ukraine plains, it was said.

Meanwhile, far to the north in the Leningrad sector German troops are advancing to the attack while a large-scale offensive is believed likely in the near future against the central sector of the Eastern Front, the report said.

Offensive in Full Swing

Domei

BERLIN, May 12.—Under the cover of powerful air forces, the combined troops of Germany and Rumania launched a fierce offensive on the Eastern Front on May 8 which is in full swing, the German High Command announced today.

German air forces sank several Soviet vessels including two transports, and one merchantman at points near Kerch Peninsula and the Sea of Azov, the High Command said.

In the Mediterranean area German bombers in defiance of unfavorable weather, affected air raids on Malta Island, inflicting heavy damage on airfields, the communique disclosed.

The communique added that waves of German planes sank three of four enemy destroyers discovered by German scouting aircraft in waters near Crete Island and shot down two of the British planes encountered in air combats.

Finance Section Created

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The United States Navy Department announced today the establishment of a Finance Section in the office of Procurement and Material to widen the field within which the banks throughout the country can participate in financing the war production program, according to Washington dispatch reaching here.

Laval Sees Goering

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—Pierre Laval, French Premier, today conferred with Marshal Hermann W. Goering, German Air Minister, at Moulins, France, Reuters reported from London, quoting diplomatic quarters in the British capital. However, no information is available here from Berlin or Vichy to confirm this report.

161 British Planes Downed in 10 Days By Nazi Air Force

Domei

BERLIN, May 12.—The High Command announced today that 161 British aircraft were shot down by the German air force during the 10 days from May 1 to May 10. The announcement added that of the total number of British planes destroyed, 30 machines were shot down in the Mediterranean and North Africa. The German air force was admitted to have lost 42 machines during the same period.

INDO-CHINA LEADER CLARIFIES ATTITUDE

Stresses Economic Cooperation With Japan to Build New Order

HAILS TRADE ACCORD

F.I.C. Can Contribute to Co-Prosperity Bloc Raw Material Produces

Domei

HANOI, May 13.—Speaking to the press on the Japanese-French Indo-China relations, Vice Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China, today stated to the following effect:

The commercial relations between Japan and French Indo-China are stipulated in the Japan-French Indo-China Economic Pact concluded in Tokyo on May 6 last year and concrete working agreement in this connection should be made every year in accordance with the economic pact.

Negotiations concerning the working agreement for the current year is now making a smooth progress between the two countries in a friendly atmosphere.

Evidence of Cooperation

The conclusion of this working agreement will be no doubt an evidence of the mutual collaboration between Japan and French Indo-China.

French colony has asked for supply of materials indispensable for her economic activities and at the same time contributed to the supply of provisions for Japan, thereby strengthening the relations between the two nations.

Regarding the role to be played by French Indo-China in the establishment of the Greater East Asia, the Governor-General said:

"French Indo-China is playing an important part in the economy of East Asia and this is especially eminent in the agricultural and mining production.

"The rice, corn, rubber, vegetable oil and coal of French Indo-China cannot be neglected in the East Asiatic Economy.

"While supplying such important materials, she should plan a production of manufactured goods.

Will Expand Industries

"Although the French colony has no well-developed industrial facilities, she is now exerting herself for her industrial expansion in view of the prevailing situation.

"However, she can contribute to the economy of Greater East Asia as a raw material production country. She must contribute to the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere through mutual trade, supplying her production in exchange for her necessities.

"Concerning cultural relations between the two countries," he stated, "the promotion of the cultural ties is one of the best policies for deepening the mutual understanding."

Tangku Port Completed

Domei

PEKING, May 12.—The first part in the construction of Tangku, outer-port of Tientsin, was completed last Monday as the result of continued work since October, 1940. The pier of the port will not be used, however, until July. The port will be supervised by the Tientsin Customs Office.

Thai Air Officers Here

Four Thai young air officers will enter an aircraft crew training institute, Chiba Prefecture, on Friday to study aeronautics for two years, reports Domei. They have been learning the Japanese language at the Youths' Cultural Association, Shibuya, Tokyo, since August, last year, when they came over to this country, it was said.

ALLIED SHIP LOSSES RISE TO HUGE TOTAL OF 3 MILLION TONS

U-Boats Account for 24 Vessels in Brief Spell of Four Weeks

72 BRITISH DESTROYERS

Figure Is Six More Than Royal Navy Lost During All Of Last War

Domei

BERLIN, May 13.—Since the beginning of their activities along the Atlantic coast of the United States, German submarines have sunk 105 oil tankers, totaling 854,100 tons, according to the announcement by the German High Command.

In the past four weeks since April 11, a total of 24 oil tankers, aggregating 211,390 tons, were sunk by German U-Boats, the High Command stated.

Since the beginning of the war, it was disclosed that the Allied Powers have lost a total of 3,100,000 tons.

72 Destroyers Sunk

A total of 72 British destroyers have been sunk thus far by the German naval and air forces since the outbreak of the current war, it was reliably disclosed here.

It is recalled in this connection that 66 British destroyers were sunk during the four years of the first World War.

British Admit Loss

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—British Admiralty officials announced today that the 1,920-ton Lively and the Jackal, and Kipling, both of 1,690 tons were sunk, when a British flotilla of four destroyers was subjected to intense bombing by German air forces in eastern Atlantic waters, a London dispatch received here disclosed.

The United States Department of State has announced that three American ships of 5,000 tons, 4,500 tons and 3,000 tons, respectively, have been sunk by German submarines in the Caribbean Sea, it was reported here from Washington.

Chartered Ships Go Down

Domei

VICHY, May 12.—The United States Navy Department today announced that a Norwegian merchantman, a large-sized Panamanian steamer and a medium-sized Netherlands vessel were sunk by torpedo attacks off the Atlantic coast of the United States, Havas reports from Washington.

Blast Allied Push

Domei

BERLIN, May 12.—The destruction by German naval warfare of shipping space in British and American services, which has reached a never expected grand total, is also affecting a section of warfare in which the Anglo-Saxon Powers actually meant to act on paper only under the slogan, Second front in Europe against the Tripartite Powers.

This second front has been particularly talked and written about in detail in the past few months. At times, there were even actions which might have been interpreted as the beginning of an offensive in the air, at sea, and on land. Why did these actions remain without result, and why did the British and their Allies not embark upon any attacks which might have adversely affected the conduct of the German naval warfare in favor of the Anglo-Saxon Powers?

The German Navy can hardly be regarded as an obstacle although in the course of the occupation of Norway in 1940 and during the fighting in the Baltic, it proved that a numerically inferior fleet can also influence the situation to a large extent,

The main reason for the inactivity of the British Navy in southern European waters are undoubtedly the effects of the battle of the Atlantic.

British Fleet Scattered

Owing to the activity of the German submarines, the British Navy is so much scattered in the course of convoy duties that no concentrated offensive action against certain points of the European shores can take place.

Moreover, due to submarine attacks the British Navy suffered so many heavy losses of battleships, aircraft carriers, cruisers, destroyers, and corvettes, that any offensive ideas of the British Admiralty cannot even be planned, let alone be executed. Had there been a possibility of doing so, the axis powers can be certain that it would have been made use of on several occasions. All that happened was the daring and reckless, but unsuccessful and insufficiently prepared action against St. Nazaire.

The German submarines by keeping at bay the British and now also

(Continued on Page 2)

Manila Archbishop To Explain Japan's Holy War in Tour

Extending his positive cooperation, Dr. M. O'Doherty, Archbishop of the diocese of Manila, is reported by a special Nichi Nichi dispatch from Manila Wednesday to be planning to start on a journey in the Philippines soon to explain the sacred mission of the Japanese campaign against the Americans, says Domei. Positive ecclesiastical cooperation will do much for the early restoration of peace and order in the Philippines, the report predicted. In contrast to the Americans who persecuted the Catholics in the islands about 40 years ago, the Japanese authorities are protecting them and giving them every care, the Nichi Nichi report said.

ARGENTINE JOURNAL FLAYS U.S. REPORTS

Again Proved False by Accurate Japanese Announcements, Says Pampero

ALLIED NEWS AMBIGUOUS

Anglo-American Dream of Effecting Counter-Attack Completely Smashed

The far reaching significance of the overwhelming victory of the Japanese Navy over the Anglo-American combined fleet in the historic Naval Battle of the Coral Sea on the world war situation was stressed by the Pampero, leading afternoon paper in Buenos Aires, in its May 11 issue, reports Domei quoting a Nichi Nichi report from the Argentine capital on Wednesday.

The Argentine journal asserted that official announcements about the sea battle from London and Washington were "too ambiguous" to reveal any facts about the historic naval encounter, adding that groundless and exaggerated propaganda of the United States authorities was immediately proved false by the usual correct and accurate reports by the Japanese Imperial Headquarters.

"The United States authorities stated that the announcement of details of the Coral Sea Battle could not be made in the near future because it would offer valuable information to the Japanese side," the Argentine paper said. "However, this is undoubtedly a last-minute excuse of the Washington Government to avoid public criticism of the bitter defeat of the Anglo-Amer-

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U.S. PANIC STRICKEN BY SEVERE SETBACK IN CORAL SEA FIGHT

Shifts in Command Reported Planned—Aircraft Carrier Building Rushed

LONDONERS ARE CONFUSED

All Papers Refuse to Print Losses, Saying It Is Military Secret

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, May 11.—With the heavy losses in battleships and aircraft carriers suffered by the United States in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea, American naval authorities are now spurring the construction of aircraft carriers, while it is likely that reorganization of the U.S. air force command may take place within the navy, according to a Washington report received here today.

Although United States admirals had obstructed the expansion of the aircraft carrier force for a long time, it has become necessary under the present exigencies to build carriers even at the sacrifice of battleship construction, the report said, adding that the next year probably will see more launchings of aircraft carriers than battleships.

Was Under King

The supreme command of the United States naval air force, moreover, which hitherto had been under Admiral Ernest Joseph King, Commander-in-Chief of the United States fleet, probably will come under the direction of the commander-in-chief of the naval air force. This transfer is held likely as naval battles today are governed mainly by the action of the air force, the report said.

While officers of the naval air force previously had control only of aircraft carriers and not aerial strategy, the powers of Major-General Henry H. Arnold, commander of the U.S. army air corps, will be increased even at the expense of the authority held by Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Commander-in-Chief of the Pacific fleet, it was said.

British Public Confused

Domei

STOCKHOLM, May 15.—British public opinion has been thrown into confusion concerning the result of the recent Coral Sea battle, although all London papers are still adhering to the alleged victory on the part of the combined forces, according to a London dispatch reaching here today.

All papers are refraining from making public the losses of the combined forces on the ground that this is a military secret, thus deepening the suspicion of the peo-

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Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

BRITISH PRESS SCORNS MISTAKE IN BURMA

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—Commenting on the Burma campaign, the News Chronicle today says that it was not lost in Burma but in London. Reinforcements which were supposed to have gone there, the same paper states, did not reach their destination at all but nobody told the British commanders in Burma of the change in plan. The Times, in severely criticizing the Government for its repetition of mistakes, said that the British miscalculation has once again proved most disastrous for the country.

EXPERIENCE OF CORREGIDOR DEFENDERS TRYING

LISBON, May 13.—Lieutenant-Colonel Walter Claire, an American officer who squeezed himself out of Corregidor, said that the five-inch guns were so placed that the American gunners were constantly exposed to Japanese bombs and shells, adding that most of the barracks were also so placed that the Americans had to sleep in the open.

HUGE APPROPRIATION FOR AUSTRALIAN DEFENSE

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—According to a Melbourne dispatch, more than a third of Australia's total revenue this year will be spent on defense. The Treasury originally planned to allocate £22,000,000 on defense for the whole year, the same dispatch said, but the amount from July, 1941, to date alone reached £233,000,000, which, incidentally, means that Australia spent more in ten months than it did during the past two years.

CLOTHES RESTRICTION CREATES PANIC AMONG AUSTRALIAN WOMEN

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—Restrictions in the sale of clothing have caused more excitement among the Australian women than any other decree put forth by the Government for a long time. Thousands of women flocked to the shops in Sydney and Melbourne both today and yesterday. Though the stores opened later than usual, they had to close much earlier as the panicky women grabbed what they could and while they could.

DEARTH OF SALEABLE GOODS IN BRITAIN

STOCKHOLM, May 13.—Before the year is over, more than half of the retail shops existing in Britain will be obliged to close down due to an acute shortage of goods, a London correspondent of the Svenska Dagbladet disclosed today. Particularly hard hit, he said, are the stores dealing in articles other than foodstuff as the commodity famine is fast aggravating.

ANNIHILATION DRIVE STAGED AGAINST ANGLO-CHIANG UNITS IN NORTHERN AREA OF BURMA

Horn Island, Moresby, Imphal Bombed by Japanese Aircraft

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The Headquarters of the Allied forces in the Southwestern Pacific has announced that Port Moresby, in New Guinea, and Horn Island, northeast of Australia, were subjected to fierce Japanese air attacks today, according to a Melbourne dispatch received here.

BIG PLANE FORMATIONS HIT IMPHAL

Large formations of Japanese aircraft on Tuesday raided Imphal, strategic point in India west of the Burma border, reducing military establishments, one after another, the Asahi reports from Shanghai quoting information reaching there Wednesday.

CHUNGKING FACING STARVATION, DEATH

Nichi Nichi Attributes It to Burma Route Closure By Japanese Forces

NEW ROUTES PLANNED

Projects for Roads via Iran And Soviet Union Held Virtually Impossible

The Burma Road has been put out of commission completely as a result of the advance of the Imperial Forces operating in the Burma area which means that Chungking will be left to starve itself to death, says the Nichi Nichi.

The Nichi Nichi reports from Canton that Chungking has announced plans to construct new roads connecting Chungking with Iran and the Soviet Union. This will not alter the position of Chungking, the Nichi Nichi says.

Chungking's Motive

Observers who know the methods of Chungking have no doubt that the motive of that Japan-resisting regime in talking of constructing new supply routes was the desire to make the world believe that there is still power left in it to continue the resistance to Japan, the Nichi Nichi points out.

The myth of the illimitable resources of Chungking has been exploded. It has now borne in upon the world that Chungking is marching to final defeat, the journal asserts.

The new roads for which plans are reported to have been announced by Chungking are two, the Iran Road and New Sinkiang Roads, the latter connecting with Soviet territory across the border of Sinkiang Province, according to the Nichi Nichi. It adds that the announcement of the plans follows the news of the alleged completion of Chungking's program for constructing the Indian Road passing through Tibet.

As for this Indian Road, nobody has seen it in operation. Nor has its use been reported, says the Nichi Nichi.

It will not be surprising if the reported two road-building projects have become evaporated like the Indian Road scheme.

But there is no gainsaying, the Nichi Nichi says, that Chungking is making frantic efforts to get means by which to maintain touch with countries sympathetic toward it and willing to send any material aid, if they have any to spare to Chungking, which admittedly is badly in need of materials if it wishes to put up any semblance of resistance to Japan.

In Iran, with which Chungking would connect itself by means of a road, several important railway and harbor improvement projects are under way, points out the journal. These projects took shape following the visit of the American military mission to Iran in November last year. The technical experts who were included in the mission supervised the drafting of concrete plans for the execution of the schemes.

Materials From U.S.

Materials worth $1,000,000 which had arrived in Iran from the United States prior to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia are used in the construction of the railways and extension and improvement of ports and harbors in Iran, the Nichi Nichi claims.

According to reports, it adds, two of the railways have already been constructed. One of them connects Abwaz and Khoramshah. The other links Baluchistan and Dujdan.

The goods unloaded at ports in Iran Bay, which are destined for north Iran, follow a route which runs to the shore of the Caspian Sea by way of Abwaz and Teheran. Those unloaded at Karachi in India, which are bound for the same place, will be transported over the same place, will be transported over a route

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WARPLANES ATTACK HOPEI ENEMY UNITS

Cooperate With Land Forces By Bombing Communists Near Shimen

4,000 REMNANTS ENTRAPPED

Japanese Planes Raid Chuchow In Chekiang and Kian in Kiangsi Provinces

Domei

ON CENTRAL HOPEI FRONT, May 13.—Cooperating with land forces, the Japanese Itami and Kobayashi Air Units early this morning severely bombed and machine-gunned the main force of the enemy which had been driven into the area southeast of Wukiang, 20 kilometers northeast of Shimen.

Continuing bombing flights in the afternoon, the same Japanese Air Units rained bombs upon enemy remnants.

Entrapped Enemy Shelled

Domei

ON CENTRAL HOPEI FRONT, May 13.—The Japanese Saeki, Tashiro and other units at dawn today opened severe fire on about 4,000 enemy troops encircled in the delta zone bordered by the Huto and the Fuyang Rivers and the Shimen-Tehhsien Railway.

Meantime, the Japanese Yamada, Niwa, Ogawa and Hori detachments, advancing southward, are now tightening their steel cordon around the enemy.

Chekiang, Kiangsi Bombed

Domei

SHANGHAI, May 13.—Formations of Japanese aircraft yesterday carried out a series of bombing raids upon Chuchow, in Chekiang Province, and Kian, Licheng and Nancheng, in Kiangsi Province, according to information received here.

War Results Given

Domei

TIENTSIN, May 13.—During the month of April, the Japanese campaign against Chinese Communist troops in eastern and central Hopei Province, accounted for 1,002 Chinese dead and 10,718 prisoners, it was revealed here today.

The Japanese also seized 1,147 rifles with 39,794 rounds of ammunition, 199 revolvers with 1,752 rounds of ammunition, 16 automobiles, eight heavy machine-guns, four trench-mortars with 74 rounds of ammunition, three howitzers with 36 rounds of ammunition, 200 Chinese guns, 11,980 hand grenades, 392 bayonets and 322 mines.

WOMEN'S CORPS FOR U.S.

Members Will Be Liable for Overseas Service

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The United States Senate today approved a bill for the formation of a women's corps in the United States, Reuter's reports here from Washington.

According to the bill, 6,000 women who are serving in the Air Defense Headquarters will be placed under the army as a new independent corps.

It is reported that a total of 150,000 women soldiers, who will be liable for overseas service, are scheduled to be mobilized.

Turk Factory Explodes

Domei

ISTANBUL, May 11.—A tremendous explosion occurred in the munitions factory "Madrikoey" near Istanbul. The factory belongs to General Nuri Pasha, former Minister for War. An investigation was begun immediately as the explosion was believed to have been caused by sabotage inspired by fifth column Communists.

Giant Pincer Movement Started to Wipe Out Enemy

NO WAY TO ESCAPE

Chungking Military Headquarters Lose Contact With Forces at Front

BRITISH ADMIT RETREAT

Domei

BURMA FRONT, May 12.—Following their sweeping advance northward, Japanese Forces in Burma are continuing the capture and annihilation of remnants of British and Chungking allied troops in various areas in the interior.

A detachment of the 200th Division, which had fled to the vicinity of Ghamo after suffering a crushing blow in the Toungoo sector, was annihilated, while another detachment of the same army was wiped out south of Bhamo along the banks of the Salween River.

Enemy Forces Scattered

Smashed by Japanese advance flying columns, scattered remnants of the 55th Division of the 6th Army now are roaming aimlessly in the mountains south of Loilem, in the Southern Shan State.

Chungking military headquarters now are faced with the necessity of devising means of having their commands reach these isolated detachments.

Meanwhile, the 93rd Division of the Chungking Sixth Army, which had been charged with the defense of the French Indo-China and northern Thailand borders, has refused to submit to the commands of General Lo Cho-ying of the First Route Army of the Expeditionary Forces in Burma and have entrenched themselves in the vicinity of Taunggyi in the Southern Shan State.

Driven by self-preservation, the 93rd Division had laid ground mines, constructed huge timber bulwarks and had destroyed the bridge across the Salween River.

Brought up suddenly against this barrier constructed by their own forces, a detachment of the 60th, 55th and the 200th Divisions, had its retreat cut off in the face of advancing Japanese troops and was annihilated by the Imperial Forces.

British Admit Withdrawal

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—The British military authorities in India today announced that the British troops under the command of Lieutenant-General Sir Harold Alexander have withdrawn from Burma to Assam State in order to strengthen the Indian border, according to a New Delhi dispatch.

Giant Ring Formed

Special to the Yomiuri

BURMA FRONT, May 12.—The Imperial Forces, determined to wipe out the Allied troops of Britain, India and China to the last man, have formed a gigantic encirclement ring at the Burma-China and Burma-India fronts, completely isolating the enemy from the outside.

The eastern wing of the Japanese Units effected a double blockade at each key-point along the Wu River (upper-stream of the Salween) after occupying Lashio, Nanpan, Bhamo, Myitkyina and other enemy bases in the north while the western wing, on the other hand, has taken by storm all vital enemy bases along the Irrawaddy and Chindwin rivers, severing all means of escape to either China or India.

Simultaneously with cornering the fleeing enemy units in this way, innumerable smaller rings have been formed around the trapped foe and one of the biggest battles of annihilation is now being carried on.

The enemy, like a fish in a net, is fast becoming demoralized. A part of the 200th Division of the Fifth Army has been completely wiped out in the vicinity of Bhamo, while another portion of the same Division was annihilated at a point about 400 kilometers south of Bhamo.

The 55th Division of the Sixth Army dissolved itself into fifty to sixty smaller companies and scattered themselves in the neighborhood of Loilem on the western bank of the Salween River.

No Means of Retreat

Along the Burma-Thai border, the 63rd Division, ignoring orders given by the Commander of the Tenth Army, blasted the road between Kengtung and Taunggyi with the result that the means of retreat of the Sixth Army has been completely severed.

In the midst of this turmoil, the main forces of the 278th, 55th and

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U.S. SEAMEN DESERT IN LARGER NUMBERS

Roosevelt Now Forced to Rely On Alien Criminals for Crews

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—Confronted by increasing difficulties with regard to the question of manning American merchant vessels, President Roosevelt is now taking measures to utilize foreign seamen currently in concentration camps and prisons into active service.

Even this measure, however, has its obstacles as in taking such action, the American authorities must safeguard against the possibility of the seamen escaping from U.S. territory.

Roosevelt's present plan is to mobilize officials of refugee European governments now in America and urge them to force their nationals to register on U.S. vessels. All such seamen are to receive special passes without which they cannot live within the precincts of the United States. Of their wages, they will receive only sufficient to allow them a bare existence and they will be obliged to wear special uniforms. Shore leave will be granted only in special cases.

The U.S. Coast Guard, meanwhile, will be greatly reinforced at all large ports in order to perfect the supervision of these alien seamen.

Mass Desertions

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—In the course of the past few months, the U.S. Maritime Commission has been confronted with difficulties which apparently cannot be overcome, and the effects of which make themselves already unpleasantly felt, writes the Militaerische Korrespondenz aus Deutschland (German Military News).

These difficulties concern the proper manning of freighters and oil tankers with officers and seamen.

Already in January, after the first great successes of German submarines off the U.S. Atlantic coast, first of all neutral crews began to desert from British and American vessels. When sinkings did not cease, and all reports about increased and successful defense against the submarine peril had to be taken as highly questionable in view of the ever increasing destruction of shipping space, mass desertions began also among British, Australian, Canadian, and now also American seamen.

By means of threats, penalties, sentencing by martial law, and withholding wages, the U.S. authorities attempted to keep the crews on board. Subsequent events, however, proved that these measures only tended to aggravate the situation. Then the authorities resorted to wage increases and premium payments. This also proved to be futile. Furthermore, when the subsequent increases of freight rates were announced, commodity prices rose by leaps and bounds.

Only Criminals Available

Tank shipping is affected most seriously of all by lack of personnel, since—according to reports received from New Work—tankers can recruit their crews only from a class which, owing to the men's pasts, a return into human society is no longer possible or who for other reasons are "finished."

Tales related by crew members of torpedoed tankers, who were fortunate enough to escape with their lives, are like ballads from hell. A mate of one of these tankers reported that when his vessel had been hit by a torpedo the force of the explosion of the gasoline tanks in the fore-part of the vessel flung him from the bridge aft about 60 feet through the air and into the sea. When he came up again, he said he saw that the tanker was a mass of flames, the terrific heat of which almost suffocated him. In the stern of the vessel, he said he saw some of his comrades running about like flaming torches and finally jump into the almost boiling water which was covered with burning oil and gasoline.

Thanks to the fact that the engines were still running and the ship moved away, he succeeded in keeping outside of the inferno. The next forenoon, after 20 hours in the water, he was finally picked up by a passing vessel as the only survivor of the tanker.

Inspects Front Lines

Domei

JAPANESE BASE IN NORTH CHINA, May 13.—General Yasuji Okamura, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese expeditionary forces in North China left here this morning by plane and made a two-hour inspection flight over the front lines and returned here at 10:30 a.m. the same day.

Garden of East

Java, fruitful and volcanic island of the Southern Pacific with its 38 million Mohammedan Malayans, is famous for its Arrak di Batavia, its Royal Garden at Buitenzorg and the beautiful Boro Budur Temple.

Upon arrival at Batavia, tourists first try the exquisite Arrack, distilled from rice, the name of which originated in Arabia, and then set out to see the most beautiful garden in the world. Starting at Batavia-Weltevreden one travels 60 kilometers by train to the south through dark forests of palm trees, banana trees and bamboo; in between there are rich rice fields, tobacco-coffee and cocoa plantations and orchards full of tasty Papaya, juicy Mango and aromatic pineapple. After one hour's journey one arrives at Buitenzorg, whose Duth name means "without sorrow."

Pan-Asiatic Religious Meeting Slated For Five Days in Tokyo Next September

A Pan-Asiatic religious conference is scheduled to be held in Tokyo late next September for five days under the sponsorship of the Asiatic Development Religious Federation.

Some 100 or more religious representatives representing Shintoism, Buddhism, Christianity, Mohammedanism as well as other sects in addition to those also representing different religious organizations will come to Tokyo from such countries as Manchoukuo, China, Inner Mongolia, French Indo-China, Thailand, Burma, India, Philippines, Malaya, and East Indies to discuss religious problems with a view to promote friendly and amicable relations among them in the ultimate hope of contributing toward the religious construction of the proposed Common Prosperity Sphere in Greater East Asia.

The Asiatic Development Religious Federation, which was organized last April by those representing different religious circles, held its first directors' meeting at the Imperial Rule Assistance Association headquarters on May 12, and this plan was carefully discussed in the presence of Director Ryutaro Nagai and Acting Director Ryusaku Endo, both of the Association, before its adoption.

The first meeting of the working committee of the plan will be held at the end of this month, when practical ways and means for the necessary preparations will be decided.

Today's Press Comments

THURSDAY, May 14, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Industrial Reorganization

CHUGAI SHOGYO—The Government's measures for industrial reorganization are making steady headway. The business license regulations, prelude to industrial readjustment and reorientation, have already been enforced. Decision on many other regulations covering a vast domain of industrial reform also has been made. The Industrial Readjustment Ordinance just promulgated is an epochal measure which enables the Government to carry out readjustment on a positive basis. The spirit embodied in the industrial control legislation, which took the form of the export and import article adjustment measures adopted right after the outbreak of the China Affair, has bloomed and bore fruit.

Such being the case, the enforcement of this ordinance will have far-reaching consequences on the future of Japan's wartime economy. If it is worked out appropriately, the result will surely be satisfactory. It is hoped the Government authorities concerned take efficient steps, alive to their important responsibility.

Chungking and Australia, the Two Foundlings

MIYAKO—It is too bad that Chungking has been completely isolated from the outside world. Japan foresaw such a consequence, and strived to extend relief time and again in the past, but the Generalissimo refused to see the situation in its true light, facing starvation in seeking for foster parents in far off lands.

Australia is another who is waiting vainly for the aid from America and Britain which will never come, presenting itself "an orphan in the storm." It is the height of folly for Chungking and Australia to fail to realize the current world situation. But what is more astounding is the fact that America and Britain still have the audacity to reassuredly promise aid which is beyond their power.

From the viewpoint of moral principles, these empty Anglo-American promises are crimes of a vicious nature as the promisees are fully relying on them, but to bare the naked truth, these countries are far from being in a position to extend aid to the others, particularly when they have their hands full in carrying out their own war.

Furthermore, these two countries are planning to create another foundling, this time, in India.

It is conceivable that India, if freed from its ties with Britain and America immediately, will force itself out of the isolation. If the Anglo-American nations trample down the will of the Indian populace and try to lead them down a wrong path, however, then the future of India is in complete darkness.

Simultaneously with the expansion of the battlefronts in the War of Greater East Asia, large-scale reconstruction is being undertaken. When the course of India is definitely decided, it may be well to say that the situation in East Asia will have taken a more or less a concrete shape.

German Spring Offensive

HOCHI—Reports suggest that the German spring offensive against the Soviet Union has been started.

In the Ukraine, severe fighting is going on between the German and Soviet forces along a long front.

In the Leningrad sector the German forces are engaged in positive activities.

It was on June 23 last year that Germany clashed with the Soviet Union. The present German spring offensive is 40 days earlier than the German operations against the Soviet Union last year.

There is nothing to show whether the present German operations are on a scale large enough for the regular German spring offensive of which there has been much talk, or whether they are designed to prepare the ground for a major offensive against the Soviets.

But there is no doubt that the present German offensive will lead to a situation in the Soviet-German war which will develop into a long-term desperate struggle.

The fact that German mechanized forces of a strength of about 24 divisions, supported by 2,000 planes, have started operations along a 200-mile front between Dnepropetrovsk and the Kerch Peninsula suggests that the present fighting will be on a grand scale.

It is early spring in the Soviet Union. The muddy condition of the territory where the scene of the present fighting is laid is not at an end yet. In all probability, there will be some time before the mechanized units of the Germany army can render a good account of themselves.

German observers are quoted as having said that a real offensive against the Soviet Union is to follow the present fighting whose objective is to test the strength of the Soviet forces along the eastern front. These observers will probably be right, judging by the manner in which the present operations are conducted by the Germans.

The Kerch Peninsula is important to both parties to the struggle. In November last year, the German occupied the place, only to lose it in the latter part of December. In the middle of last January, it was recaptured by the Germans.

There has been little fighting on the eastern front since the close of last year. Both Germany and the Soviet Union used the interval in making preparations for actions this spring. We have no doubt that the coming fighting on the eastern front will be on a scale unequaled in the world's history.

Allied Ship Losses Rise to Huge Total Of 3 Million Tons

(Continued From Page 1)

the United States navies, deprived through the sinkings effected by them the Anglo-Saxons of the second prerequisite for establishing a second front; namely, of the necessary tonnage for troops transports and supplies.

Until now, roughly 20,000,000 gross registered tons have been sunk by the Tripartite Powers. How much was destroyed by other effects of warfare, cannot even be estimated.

The remainder of Anglo-American merchant tonnage, therefore, does not suffice in order to bring up large scale offensives to the European continent.

Such attacks, if they want to have any chance of success must be brought across the Atlantic like a flash and en bloc with huge masses of men and material.

Transportation in Last War

The last World War and the present war with its examples in Norway and the Pacific are proof of this. When the Germans in 1917 occupied the Baltic Islands of Oesel and Dagoe, they required for the transport of 23,000 men, that is approximately one division, with 5,000 horses, artillery, ammunition, equipment and food supplies, over the very short route from Libau, roughly 153,000 gross registered tons.

Today the same number of troops with armored vehicles and airplanes, as well as with the necessary fuel and the other strongly increased offensive and defensive weapons would need approximately 180,000 gross registered tons, and 1,000,000 soldiers would require roughly 7,200,000 tons of the very best merchant tonnage for the first push.

In view of the length of the Atlantic crossing, say from Newfoundland to Norway, the first, second and third reinforcements, which would have to follow up in vessels other than the first ones, would keep roughly 30,000,000 gross registered tons permanently moving.

This task cannot be solved either by Britain or the United States. What the Anglo-American shipyards are producing in one year by making use of all possibilities of increasing their output, that is in 1942 at the very most 3,500,000 gross registered tons, has been destroyed by the Axis Powers in four months.

As long as German submarines will disturb all communication lines across the Atlantic and are inflicting such high losses to Anglo-American merchant shipping, there can be no talk as regards the necessary freighter tonnage of the establishment of a second front in Europe.

U.S. to Have Cocoa Cut

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 12.—The United States Office for War Production has reduced the consumption of cocoa by 30 per cent, according to an Associated Press report from New York. It should be noted in this connection that the consumption of tea was reduced by 50 per cent and that of coffee by 25 per cent recently throughout the United States.

Turks Pass Defense Sum

Domei

ANKARA, May 5.—The National Assembly has voted an extraordinary credit of 30,000,000 Turkish pounds for strengthening the country's defenses, especially land forces.

CHINESE REMINDED OF SPIRIT OF DR. SUN

Must Be Emulated by People If Peace Desired, Says Nanking Paper

Pointing to the spirit displayed by the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the Central China Daily News editorially urges its readers on May 5 to draw inspiration from this shining example of determination to carry out the task of securing peace and prosperity for China. "We must emulate this spirit if we wish to insure for East Asia the blessing of permanent peace and insure for China equality and freedom," the paper declared.

May 5, it is recalled, was the day 21 years ago that Dr. Sun was invested with the Extraordinary Presidency of the Government of China.

The editorial follows:

This day 21 years ago, Dr. Sun Yat-sen was invested with the Extraordinary Presidency. The person who was dead against it was Chen Chiung-ming, a renegade as later events showed. Soon after Dr. Sun emerged from the disastrous days, he made public in a letter to the Nationalist Comrades the difference between his and Chen's opinion, which was tantamount to an explanation why a legal government should be established. He said, "Mr. Chen insists that the most pressing problem of the moment is to keep a jealous eye on our territory and to leave the people in peace. But on more than one occasion, I have warned that a nation, like the human body, cannot by any means preserve itself if its internal organs have fallen into decay. How can Kwangtung alone exist, if China as a whole falls on evil days?" This points out the inadvisability of adopting an ostrich policy and the necessity of putting national interests above all things.

At that time, the writ of the Nationalist Government did not go beyond Kwangtung Province. Of the seven Executives-General, only three remained, the foreign Diplomatic Body had stopped to hand over the surplus customs revenue to the Government. Under such circumstances, small wonder that cowards like Chen Chiung-ming attempted to isolate Kwangtung from the rest of China, and raised the banner of independence. But not so with Dr. Sun. Confronted with difficulties, he was all the more sublime, deeply convinced that the preservation of the nation was far more important than that of a part of the land; that internal unification was the prerequisite to any betterment of China's international position.

Not Diplomatic Tact

Such a far-sighted attitude was not just diplomatic tact, but was born of Dr. Sun's ardent patriotic feelings, without which there would not have been any Nationalist Northern Expedition, and there could not have been the present National Government.

Also, without such a spirit, without such a devotion to the task of the preservation of the nation the Peace Movement would not have gone so far as it has. If the purpose of the Peace Movement were to obtained temporary peace for the people in the war zones, then all its duty would consist of cooperating with the Japanese to preserve the existing social condition. But this would not be the same as the preservation of the nation. The Movement aims not merely at the maintenance of the existing social condition but the security of the people's livelihood; not merely at the security of the people's livelihood but the rejuvenation of the nation. Only when China is rejuvenated, will East Asia be able to calm, down. Also, only when East Asia calms down will China insure herself of true independence and perfect freedom. So the promoters of the Movement have been willing to go through fire and water to marshall the collective will of the people, and to achieve peace with Japan, in the hope of the realization of nation-wide peace.

Nor is this all. Our devotion to the task of the preservation of the nation should expand to something nobler—that is, into a devotion to the task of the preservation of East Asia. The idea of the preservation of East Asia has inspired the Peace Movement because to preserve East Asia is to preserve China. The fate of China and that of East Asia are inseparably bound together. Such a spirit is what has worked so many wonders, and will continue to.

Japan's Attitude Lauded

That Japan has this spirit, accounts for her gracious attitude toward China during the peace talks. She has not treated China as a conquered nation. She has always wanted China's cooperation in the task of preserving East Asia. When the War of Greater East Asia broke out, we did not hesitate to cooperate with Japan. Since the spread of the Peace Movement, many facts like the Basic Treaty between China and Japan, the Joint Declaration between China, Japan and Manchoukuo, the Joint Declaration between President Wang Ching-wei and Prince Konoye, and even the present New Citizens Movement—all these have been prompted by the desire of preserving China and East Asia. And to love China is to love East Asia.

Today, we want to remind ourselves of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's spirit which he displayed in the task of the preservation of the nation, and therefore, draw inspiration from such a shining example. We should emulate such a spirit. We should lift our devotion to the task of preserving China into a higher plane, so as to insure for East Asia the blessings of permanent peace, and insure for China equality and freedom.

Shonanto Policemen To Be Instructed in Nippon Type Training

Domei

SHONAN CITY, May 13.—A short course of training, as it is conducted in Japan, for native policemen will be opened by the Military Administration Department from the end of this month for the purpose of strengthening Shonan City's present police system. Thirty policemen who will receive the four-week course, will be selected from each of the 10 states of the Malay occupied area. A large training school for the native policemen will also be opened shortly in order to make the present short course a standing institute.

CHURCHILL'S SPEECH WORRIES AMERICANS

Great Disappointment Caused By No Mention of Coral Sea Battle

D.N.B.

MADRID, May 12.—It is reported from New York that Premier Winston Churchill's latest broadcast caused great disappointment in the United States, for the American people had expected to hear actual facts that would end the nervousness about the uncertainty of the outcome of the naval battle in the Coral Sea. They had further expected Churchill to state clearly his attitude toward the problem of establishing a second front.

Churchill's allusions to chemical warfare, on the other hand, still further increased the nervousness in America. For this reason, the U.S. press is making great efforts to calm the population. The papers refer to past events in order to divert the attention or speak of a war of nerves that is supposed to have been started by the Allies.

It is further expected that the possible occupation of French possessions in the Caribbean Sea will have a calming effect on the population.

Among the Turkish public, Churchill's speech, particularly his threats of using poison gas, have caused a sensation. It is stressed by Istanbul papers that it was Britain who spoke first of her provisions for gas warfare having threatened to make use of them.

Criminal Acts of Despair

D.N.B.

BERLIN, May 12.—In his latest speech, Churchill has referred to the subject of gas warfare making use of a Soviet assertion which had already been denied by the German High Command. Competent German quarters are well aware of the importance that has to be attached to such hints by Churchill.

They belong, it is stated, to the well-known chapter of unscrupulous British attempts to impude to the enemy intentions which the British Government itself secretly plans to carry out. Berlin circles in this connection recall the numerous arguments, used by the British propaganda at a time when a British crime was in preparation. When the British and the Soviet Union for instance, attacked Iraq, it was claimed that in this country existed the danger of a German Fifth Column.

When the British troops invaded Syria, the alleged presence in Syria of German parachutists was used as an argument. The British intervention in Greece was excused with an allegedly impending German invasion. The attack on Madagascar was justified by Churchill with the allegation that Japan planned an offensive against this island. This series of examples, revealing Churchill's frequent attempts of justifying his actions, are regarded in Berlin political circles as criminal acts of despair.

Petain Releases 500

Domei

LISBON, May 11.—French political offenders numbering no less than 500 have been released by Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Chief of the French State, it was disclosed by a message from Vichy today.

IRAQ CRISIS MOUNTS AS U.S. TROOPS LAND

Washington Only Aggravates Internal Strife in Middle East Countries

Special

BERLIN, May 12.—In view of the reported arrival of the American troops in the Middle East, it is interesting to observe that the confusion reigning in these countries, which after having been deprived of their sovereignty were dragged by Great Britain into the war, is greater than ever, states the German political report of May 4.

"In Iraq, the budget of Premier Nuri Essad's puppet Government by the grace of Britain shows a deficit of millions," the report claims. "The reason for this must be sought for on one hand in the decrease of customs revenues due to the decrease in trade, and on the other hand in the ever increasing cost of British occupation."

In Syria, it states the latest Cabinet reshuffle has not yet been concluded. The conflict between the natives and the de Gaullist administration, as well as between the latter and the British military authorities, has created a latent inner-political tension.

Furthermore, in the Lebanese Republic an altercation has started between the cities of Beirut and Tripolis because the inhabitants of the latter place demand a stronger influence in the Lebanese Government.

"In Syria, Palestine, Iraq, Transjordania, and Iran, the supply situation is becoming ever worse. In numerous places, famine is already reigning. British promises to curb this misery by grain supplies were not kept, allegedly owing to lack of shipping space," it adds.

"The Lend-Lease assistance, which President Roosevelt has promised to Iraq and Iran, applies exclusively to armament deliveries to the British formations stationed in these countries."

Thus, the report declares the dispatch of American troops there is to a large extent due to the apprehension felt by the British concerning the internal position of the countries of the Middle East.

TO PRODUCE FERTILIZER

Ammonium Sulphate to Be Made From Coke-Furnace Gas

The Japan Steel Tube Company Tuesday signed a contract with the Showa Electro-Industrial Company for the supply of coke-furnace gas produced by the former firm to the latter concern for the production of ammonium sulphate, reports Domei.

The Showa Electro-Industrial will produce ammonium sulphate from hydrogen separated from coke-furnace gas supplied by the steel tube firm. The gas, after having the hydrogen separated, will be returned to the tube company to be used as fuel. The Japan Steel Tube Company has hitherto used coke-furnace gas only as fuel.

This is the first attempt in Japan for an industrial company to supply coke-furnace gas to another concern for the production of chemical fertilizer.

Shigemitsu Off for Nanking

Domei

JEHOL CITY, Manchoukuo, May 13.—Mamoru Shigemitsu, Japanese Ambassador to China, left here this morning by plane for Nanking via Peking. Ambassador Shigemitsu had been on an inspection trip of Manchoukuo.

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Jittery Americans Alarmed by Flight Of Own Warplanes

Domei

LISBON, May 12.—San Francisco had a 21-minute air raid alarm this afternoon, while light control was enforced in San Diego tonight, according to a dispatch received here from San Francisco. It was later disclosed that the San Francisco alarm was sounded on the appearance of American planes.

SHIPYARD LIFE IN BRITAIN AND WORK METHODS TOLD

New York Paper Criticizes Luke-Warm Attitude of English Workmen

Special

STOCKHOLM, May 3.—The life and working methods in a shipyard in a British port, the name of which is undisclosed, are subjected to severe criticism by the New York Herald Tribune, according to a New York dispatch.

The paper declares that habits and traditions are still the main cause for obstructing the repair of damaged ships in Britain.

The lack of trained workers is also a regrettable feature due partly to the reluctance of British workmen to change their trade.

There have been cases even when British workers, accustomed to do their job in the open air, had refused to work indoors.

British workers still prefer to do the riveting by hand although efficient machines are at their disposal.

The paper's correspondent states he had occasion to watch a strike lasting for more than three weeks in a British shipyard because the workers had been asked to report when coming to the yard and leaving it in order to allow the checking of their overtime hours.

ANNIHILATION DRIVE STAGED IN BURMA

(Continued from Page 1)

the 200th Divisions unwittingly escaped into this area only to suffer annihilation along the bank of the Salween by the waiting Imperial Units.

Meanwhile, parts of the 38th and 28th Divisions, whose means of retreat through Mandalay and Lashio have been cut off by the Imperial Forces, are waiting for a chance to flee into Chinese territory from the Bhamo and Myitkyina region by abandoning tanks, guns, armored cars and other weapons. Still another enemy unit which attempted to break through the Japanese cordon is now being annihilated.

The 49th, 55th and the 93rd Divisions of the Sixth Army are taking to their heels southward along the Salween River between Mandalay and Lashio.

The combined forces of British and Indian units are desperately trying to escape into India by crossing the Chindwin River, but due to an airtight blockade of the Imperial Units on land and water and to the relentless land and air assaults, their fighting spirit is fast waning, the majority of whom fleeing into Assam together with civilian refugees.

Indian Troops Surrender

Demoralization is particularly noticeable among the Indians and many of them, instead of following the British troops in their hasty retreat, are turning back to surrender to the Japanese Forces, broad grins spread over their dark features.

Many disbanded enemy soldiers, scattered about over a comprehensive area in the south of Lashio, north of Mandalay, Bhamo region, Myitkyina district and between the Salween and the Chindwin Rivers, the falling victims to acts of vengence carried out by the Burmese natives who, for years, had been placed under their tyranny. Thus, they are paying for the crimes they committed for their private interests in the past.

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INDOMITABLE SPIRIT WINS JAPAN'S WARS

'Father of Navy Air Corps' Reveals Secret of Fliers' Successes

On the felicitous occasion of May 12 when His Majesty the Emperor was pleased to award a gracious Imperial Rescript to Admiral Isoroku Yamamoto, the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Japanese Fleet, Vice-Admiral Masataka Ando, the "Father of Navy Air Corps," declared that the strenuous training which the corps had undergone is now bearing fruit, according to the Nichi Nichi.

Until the Navy airmen could reach a stage wherein their achievements could win Imperial honor Vice-Admiral Ando declared, they had to experience long and vigorous training which cannot be described by mere words.

Was Air Corp Chief

Years ago, while he was the Commander of the Kasumigaura Air Corps, he continued, Japan was undoubtedly behind the European countries in the point of aircraft manufacturing technique, and in order to overcome this handicap, many a human sacrifice had to be suffered through accidents. But the Navy fliers are blessed with one factor which can surmount any obstacle—their indomitable spirit.

When he was leaving the Kasumigaura Air Corps for another post the Vice-Admiral said, he made a remark in which he expressed anxiety as to whether or not the Japanese airmen, with the planes they had in those days, could hope to compete favorably with the American fliers. One man, a lieutenant who unfortunately was later fatally injured during training, stood up and said:

Secret of Success

"Commander, you need not harbor any anxiety. You are worried because you are thinking the orthodox method of fighting and bombing. There is nothing to it if the fliers, carrying a load of explosives in the bomb racks, crash their machines into the funnels of the enemy warships."

Every airman had the same death-defying spirit even during peacetime and it was this, plus years of strenuous training, which has built up the invincibility of the Japanese Forces.

"About twenty years ago," Vice-Admiral Ando went on, "Colonel Mitchel of the American Army argued and pointed to the superfluity battleships. He insisted that warships were no match for aircraft and emphasized that there was absolutely no necessity for a fleet so long as there is a strong and large air force. His assertion at that time sounded fantastic, but it seems that he was, after all, a man of sharp foresight as proved by the spectacular accomplishments of the Japanese fliers in winning their smashing victory over the enemy on the Coral Sea.

No Doubt Now

"There must have been various opinions flying about at the time of the Japanese victory at Pearl Harbor since the enemy men-of-war lay in anchor. Whatever doubts which might have existed, however, were completely blasted and the might of the air force was manifested beyond the slightest doubt in the battles off Malay, Java, etc.

"There is one thing, however, which the people must bear in mind. The presence of the Japanese spirit in pilots who operate the airplanes. Only then is it possible to accomplish the impossible. The Prince of Wales and Repulse, which Britain boasted were unsinkable, were attacked by German planes, but they nevertheless survived."

Vice-Admiral Ando concluded by saying that so long as a war is fought with that indomitable Japanese spirit, aircraft will always have the edge over the warship.

GERMAN PLANE IMPROVED

Dornier 217 Given New Diving Brake, Revolving Turret

Special

BERLIN, May 1.—The German fighter plane Dornier 217 employed with excellent results in innumerable air fights has now been improved upon in accordance with experience gained by Stukas, according to German press reports.

While a new kind of diving brake has been mounted to the plane's tail, an armored turret fitted to the machine allows firing into all directions with heavy arms.

Finns Blast Churchill

D.N.B.

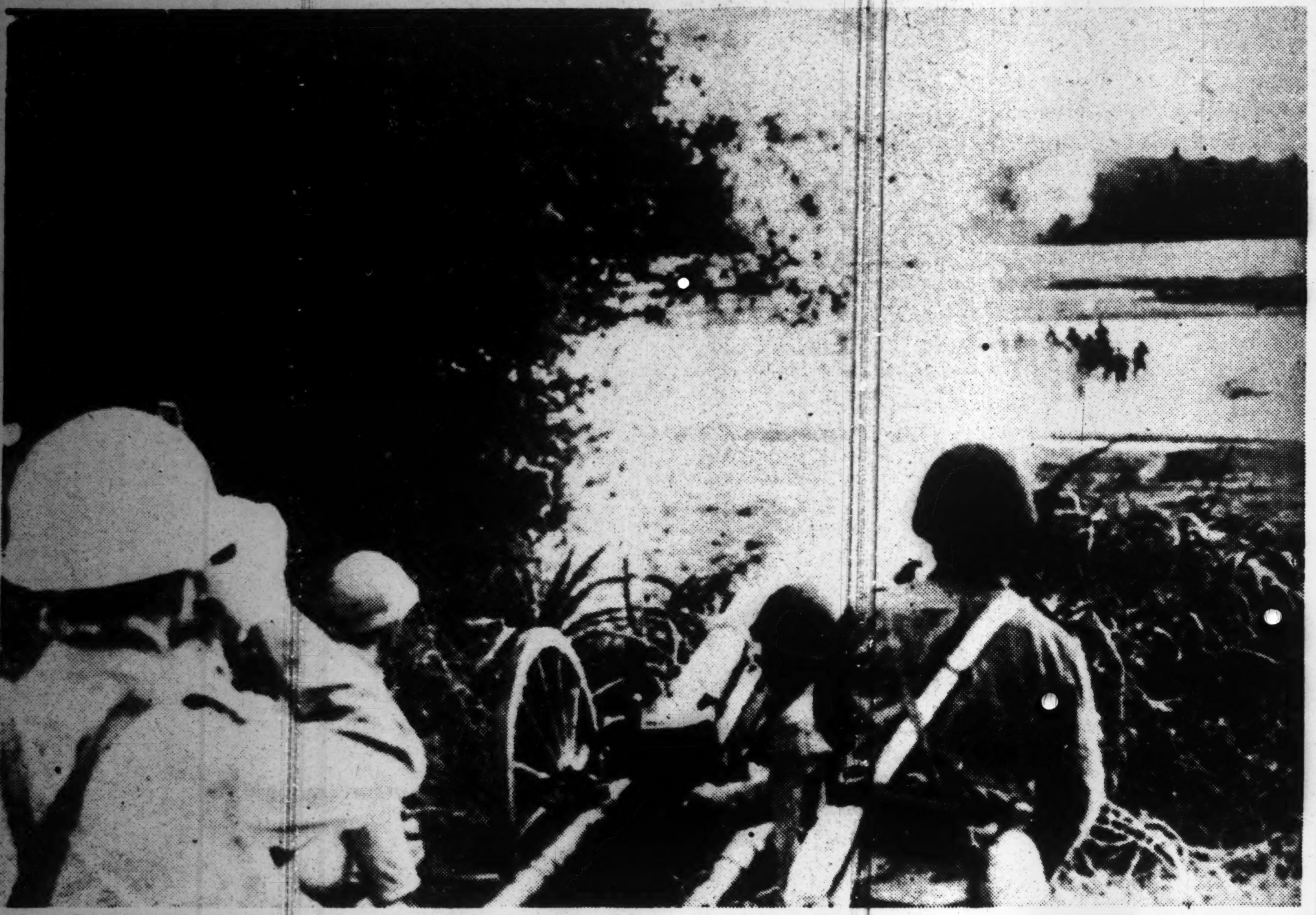
HELSINKI, May 12.—Referring to Winston Churchill's threat of gas warfare Finnish papers are stating that Churchill's threat of using poison gas was nothing more than a provocation because he was unable to substantiate his accusation that Germany was employing this terrible means of warfare. It was stated that Churchill certainly had no right to play with this dangerous weapon for purely phantastic reasons.

French Commissioner Named

Special

GENEVA, May 5.—Daquier de Pellepoix, Municipal Councillor of Paris, has been appointed new French Commissioner-General for Jewish Affairs succeeding Xavier Vallat, it was reliably learned. Mr. Pellepoix is known to have been a champion of French anti-Semitism in pre-war days and was sentenced once to a term of imprisonment in connection with his anti-Semitic attitude.

Artillery Covers Landing Operations



Pounding the adversary's positions with accurate fire, this artillery unit of the Imperial Forces covers up operations in the face of enemy fire by advance troops. The spearhead of this attack can be seen dashing across a river. This action photo comes from Hainan Island. (Censored by Navy Ministry. No. 571).

Chungking Facing Starvation, Death

(Continued From Page 1)

which runs to Meshed from Baluchistan by way of Dujdan.

The Persian Bay is a far cry from America. And this is one reason why any large quantities of materials from sympathetic countries will not reach Chungking over these two routes, the Nichi Nichi asserts.

Another reason is that the Indian Ocean has been brought under Japanese control. A third reason is that the imperfect condition of harbors in Iran. A fourth is that there is a serious shortage of rolling stock in Iran, the journal says.

And it is extremely doubtful whether Chungking can get much material aid from Britain and America, remembering the fact that there is no change in the British and American policy of concentrating on aiding the Soviet Union in its war effort, the paper points out.

The new Sinkiang roads connecting Chungking with the Soviet Union, whose construction is reported to be under contemplation by Chungking, are two in number. They would run parallel to the so-called Sinkiang Red route and to the south of the road.

Would Transport Gasoline

These two new Sinkiang roads would be used for the transportation of Soviet gasoline to Chungking whose supplies of this vitally important war material have become exhausted, says the paper.

One of the roads would start from a point on the border of the Kirghiz Republic in Soviet central Asia, and pass the southwestern part of Sinkiang Province. At Turpan, it would fork off in two, according to the Nichi Nichi. One of the branches would pass Tihua, and the other Hami. Both would end at Sian.

The second road would start at a point, 300 kilometers east of Anjijan, and run to a point east of Ushi, where it will connect with the first road.

These two roads would be extremely long. Conservative estimates put their length at 2,700 kilometers, says the Nichi Nichi.

Railroad engineers are wondering how these railway projects could be successful. They point out that the countryside which would be traversed by the railways is sparsely populated and that there are no medical facilities available in the area, says the Nichi Nichi.

Labor Problem Insoluble

The problem of labor needed for the projects would almost be insoluble. Suppose that there were enough labor, how would Chungking feed the mouths of these men, the paper asks. But there is one reason why these schemes, if undertaken at all, would be left unfinished for an indefinite period, it adds. It is that some of the countryside through which the roads would run stands more than 3,870 meters above sea level.

In this connection Chungking has taken in hand the reconstruction of the northwest route and of the main roads leading to Chungking from Sian and Lanchow, the gates to the route.

The Nichi Nichi recalls that Chungking announced in December last year that the work on a road between Chungking and Lanchow, a distance of 500 kilometers, had been finished far behind time because of the fact that considerably more time than scheduled was required to complete the section between Wutu and Pikow which are in a hilly district.

The reason for the reconstruction of this road, according to a merchant recently returned from Lanchow, the paper relates, was the unsmooth gradation of the road for motor traffic for which it was built.

Philologist Stresses Need to Popularize Japanese Language in Co-Prosperity Sphere

In the popularization of the Japanese language as a common language for the Greater East Asia Co Prosperity Sphere, efforts should be made to cultivate intellectual classes among the Asiatic races who absorb Japanese culture through the Japanese language as well as to make races of the Co-Prosperity Sphere realize the benefit that will result from mastery of the language in their economic life.

Thus asserted Dr. Masatsugu Ando, President of Taihoku Imperial University and a noted philologist, in the Nichi Nichi.

Within the Co-Prosperity Sphere to be constructed as a natural consequence of the completion of the current war, Dr. Ando said, it is vitally necessary for races of the sphere with different languages to have one common language for the realization of co-prosperity and co-existence. Otherwise, it will be impossible for this nation to guide the sphere and for all the races of the sphere to reach mutual understanding, he added.

In this sense, the Japanese language should occupy the place as the common language in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, although it is impossible to replace all the Asiatic languages by Japanese, Dr. Ando said.

It will be necessary, Dr. Ando said, for this nation to cultivate intellectual classes among the Asiatic races in the Japanese-occupied regions so that they may absorb Japanese culture accurately through the Japanese language. For this purpose, the professor suggested, the Japanese language should be taught as a regular course in schools in those regions.

In parallel with the measure suggested, efforts are necessary to make the Co-Prosperity Sphere people in general realize the economical benefit that will be gained from mastery of Japanese. For the masses, practical Japanese should be taught, asserted Dr. Ando.

MINING IN NORTH CHINA ENCOURAGED BY NANKING

Many Specimens of Products Being Sent in for Expert Consideration

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 4.—In accordance with instructions recently issued by the Ministry of Industry, many mining companies are sending specimens for inspection and exposition.

Under the Ministry's instructions, mining interests are required to send in such specimens within ten days after receipt of official notice.

The specimens will be put on exhibition for experts to determine the quality of the output produced from the various mines.

In the meanwhile, the Ministry of Industry is understood to be making intensive efforts for assisting the various mine owners who have suspended their business, to resume mining operations.

CURTIN MEETS MACARTHUR

Reviews Coral Sea Battle—Blamey Sees Forde

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, May 11.—Premier John Curtin of Australia and concurrently Defense Coordinator Minister, had a long conference with General Douglas MacArthur, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied Forces in Australia, in the headquarters of the Allies concerning the outcome of the Battle of the Coral Sea, states a report from Melbourne.

At the same time, a conference also took place between General Sir Thomas Blamey, the Australian Commander-in-Chief of the Allied land forces in Australia, and the Australian Minister of War, Francis M. Forde, regarding the general war situation and the possible effects of the Battle in the Coral Sea on the situation in Australia.

Iceland Reds Gain Power

Special

COPENHAGEN, May 5.—A strong increase of Communist influence in Iceland is reported in dispatches received here. It is revealed that the municipal elections at Reykjavik on March 15 resulted in a doubling of the number of Communist mandates, so that Communists are now the second largest party on the municipal administration.

LACK OF ARMY MECHANICS A PROBLEM TO DE GAULLE

Drafting Lebanese, Syrians—Volunteers Will Undergo Special Training

Special

ANKARA, May 1.—There is a great shortage of mechanics in General de Gaulle's army in Syria, according to reports from Beirut.

As a result, the military authorities in Syria are now drafting Lebanese and Syrian mechanics.

In addition, special training courses have been organized for the benefit of Lebanese and Syrian volunteers, who will enter the French forces as corporals as soon as they have completed their training.

Two preparatory schools have been opened, one in Beirut and one in Damascus.

INDIANS IN BRITAIN PROTEST

Claim B.B.C. Broadcasts Highly Misleading and Malicious

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 12.—The Indian Chamber of Commerce in Britain has protested against the so-called India Program of the British Broadcasting Corporation, according to the Daily Herald.

In the note, addressed to the British Minister of Information, the Indian Chamber of Commerce pointed out that the B.B.C. transmissions to India were "highly misleading and malicious."

It was added that the British radio news broadcast to India was nothing but pure British propaganda aiming at prolonging the British rule in India.

Canada to Seize Trucks

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 12.—The Canadian Government in the near future will confiscate half of all motor trucks in Canada for war purposes, it is stated by the London Evening Standard.

Argentine Journal Flays U.S. Reports

(Continued From Page 1)

ican navy in the fierce sea battle," it continued.

The British and American dream to effect a counter-attack against the Japanese Navy has been utterly shattered by the decisive defeat of the allied fleet in the Coral Sea Naval Battle, according to Domei.

After their successive defeats in the naval battles at Hawaii, Java and Surabaya, the American and British navies were compelled to seek their base of operations in waters east of Australia in an attempt to form a line connecting Hawaii, Australia and New Zealand, the agency declared.

This plan by the Allied Powers was completely frustrated by the smashing Japanese victory over the combined Anglo-American fleet.

Referring to the statement by Australian Premier John Curtin that an important crisis which will shock the world is rapidly approaching, Domei said this declaration is nothing but a clear admission of the decisive defeat of the Anglo-American combined fleet in the Coral Sea Battle.

"By the victory of the Coral Sea Battle, it may be said that large-scale operations by the Japanese Navy in the southwestern Pacific have been completed," Domei continued, adding that there is no room left now for the enemy to effect counter-attacks in the area under Japanese occupation.

Whole World Amazed

"The world is amazed by the fact that the Japanese Navy is now dominating the seven seas as well as by the fact that it has received no damage worthy of mention in both capital and other ships after such successive big naval battles fought against the Anglo-American fleet. This is due to the characteristic of the Japanese naval tactics.

"It is indeed doubtful whether it is possible for the United States to organize again a group of aircraft carriers after the great defeat in the Coral Sea Naval Battle," Domei declared.

Turning to the British naval situation, the agency, after pointing to the names of the British ships so far lost, declared that the worries of the British naval authorities can be easily imagined because, with only nine battleships remaining, they must defend the British life lines extending from the English Coast to the vast areas of the Atlantic Ocean, Indian Ocean, the waters off the African coast and Australian.

In conclusion, Domei stated that the United States and Britain hereafter may be compelled all the more to try to launch combined operations against the Axis Powers as was seen in the Coral Sea Battle.

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0 RUBBER EXPERTS ARRIVE AT SHONANTO

Send Enthusiastic Report on Finding Plantations in Excellent Condition

Japan will have plenty of rubber soon for the first batch of 60 rubber experts dispatched by the Japanese Government to the Japanese-occupied areas in Malaya, Sumatra and Java, where the material is produced in abundance, to assume leadership in its production, distribution and exportation have already arrived at Shonan Island, it has been revealed.

The experts include Saburo Matsumoto, director of the Malay Rubber Control Guild, Tsunetaro Okabe, acting director of the same organization, Yoshinori Kurabayashi, chief of the Guild's Sumatra branch, and others.

20 Years on Industry

Both Mr. Okabe and Mr. Matsumoto had actually been engaged in the rubber industry for 20 years in Malaya until just before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia.

According to the first report reaching Japan from this research party, it is said that most of the rubber plantations in the areas have been left undamaged by the enemy, and that the native residents there are ready to start work at any time. The report calls for an immediate dispatch of the second batch of rubber experts.

Following is the report made by Mr. Kurabayashi:

"Before the present War of Greater East Asia started, the Japanese residents engaged in the rubber industry had only 100,000 acres of lands in Malaya and about 20,000 acres in Sumatra and some 30,000 acres in Java, but now they have 3,000,000 acres of them in Malaya, and 2,000,000 acres in Java. Besides, all rights concerning production and distribution of the rubber products are now vested in their hands. At first we wondered what had happened to those rubber plantations, but on examination, we discovered that most of them remained as they were before the war, with the exception of those which had been the scene of battle or the grounds through which the enemy forces passed were those found damaged, some heavily. And as to the natives of these areas who had been working on these plantations, we found that in Malaya alone there still remain about 500,000 of them who are patiently waiting to resume their work.

"Excepting cups, wires and others which are needed for rubber production, most of the equipments were found partially damaged. And most of the Japanese residents' houses and properties had been either looted or destroyed, but their furniture and other household necessities had been protected by the Malays and Indians and therefore, they are still in good shape.

"The Malays, Indians and Chinese who had been working on the Johore Baru and other plantations have welcomed their former masters back, and are imploring them that they be put back to work as soon as possible."

Plantations in Good shape

Up to the present findings, it may be said that generally all the rubber plantations in the Common Prosperity Sphere including Malaya, Sumatra, and Java are in excellent condition, and judging from this, the prospect for this year's production of rubber will readily exceed the estimated amount. Therefore it will not be long before rubber will be exported to Japan from these areas.

U.S. Panic Stricken By Severe Setback In Coral Sea Fight

(Continued From Page 1)

ple about the great losses suffered by the combined forces.

In an editorial comment, the Times declared that the losses of the combined forces are slight but Japan is more capable of making up her losses than the Allies.

YUZAWA AND TOJO CONFER

Discuss New Political Power With Rule Aid Heads

Michio Yuzawa, Home Minister, Lieutenant-General Kisaburo Ando, Vice-President of the Taisei Yokusan Kai, and Sukenari Yokoyama, Secretary-General of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, met with Premier General Hideki Tojo and Naoki Hoshino, Chief Cabinet Secretary, at the Premier's official residence at 10 a.m. Wednesday in a one-hour conference on the proposed concentration of the new political power, reports Domei.

Central Kuomintang Meets

C.P.S.

NANKING, May 4.—The headquarters of the Central Kuomintang held its 102nd weekly memorial meeting this morning. Five hundred party members from the Yuans, Ministries and Commissions as well as officials of the Headquarters of the Central Kuomintang and many of the members of the Executive and Supervisory Committees were present. Tai Ying-fu, Vice-Chairman of the Headquarters, presided over the meeting after which a report on "plans for the Development of Agriculture" was made by Miao Chianan, Committee Member.

PROPERTY IN NEW GUINEA REOCCUPIED BY JAPANESE

Three Dutchmen Who Tried to Fire Facilities Arrested, Says Miyako Scribe

The plantation of the Nanyo Kohatsu Kaisha (South Seas Development Company) located near Momi in New Guinea was regained by the Japanese troops that landed on the island on April 15, reports a Miyako correspondent and concurrently a member of the Navy Press Section in New Guinea.

The Japanese Forces April 15, landed at Momi in New Guinea, where 39 Japanese residents were arrested by the Dutch at the outbreak of the current war.

Greeted by the natives the Japanese troops advanced to the "National Farm located 12 kilometers north of the town. They drove along a wide road running through the thickly-forested jungle.

Arriving at the farm two hours later, they were welcomed by the Dutch manager of the plantation and entered the office. This office was the very place where the 39 employes of the South Seas Development Company and their family members were subjected to a severe cross-examination by the Dutch officials. The Dutch manager of the plantation was then questioned by the commander of the Japanese troops.

The plantation was established about 30 years ago under the management of the Dutch Government. About 1,000 hectares have been reclaimed and 600 hectares of the whole site is devoted to the growing of 200,000 rubber trees. Some 150 laborers had been employed in the farm.

The buildings and property of the South Seas Development Company had not been damaged. Three Dutchmen, however, who had the intention of burning the buildings and warehouses, were arrested and taken to Momi.

Violin Recital
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Program
1. Handel: Sonate Nr. 4 D-dur
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3. Bizet-Hubay: Carmen-Phantasie
4. a) Bach: Arie
b) Tartini-Kreisler: Variationen ueber ein Theme von Corelli
c) R. Taki-K. Yamada: Kojo-no-Tsuki
d) Pugnani: Prelude und Allegro
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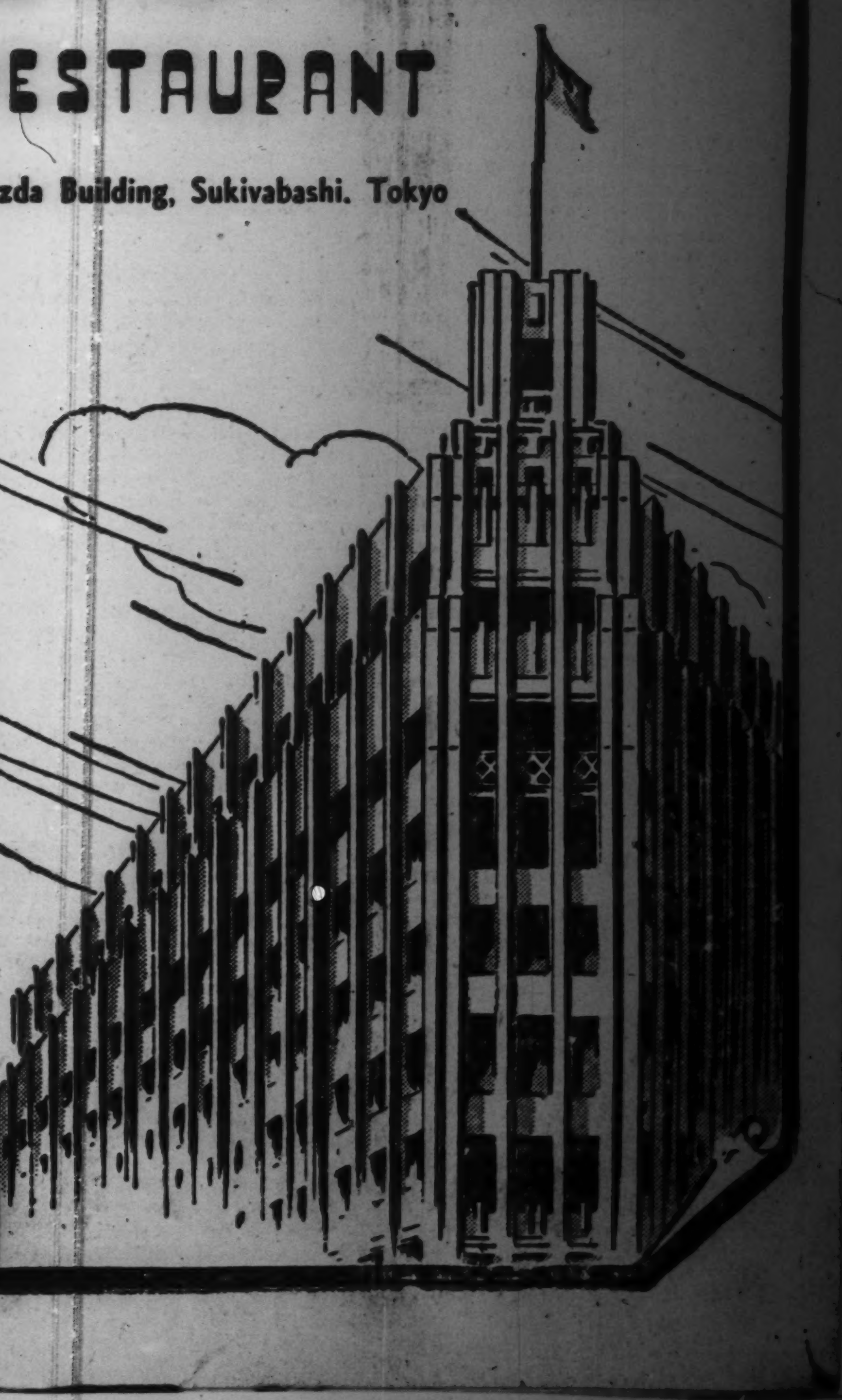

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CENSOR'S ACTIVITY GIVEN WIDER SCOPE

Inspection System Increased to Eight Times Monthly to Meet Film Demand

In view of the growing enthusiasm of obtaining classroom films in the cities and rural districts, the Education Ministry has enlarged the censorship activity by increasing the number of inspection system eight times a month instead of four times in the past to meet the situation. Nine pictures such as "The Philippines," "Lens," "Mexico," "Chile," and "The South Sea Islands," will shortly be approved following the revisions on the contents in part have been made.

To get the instructions of the Army, the leading staff members of the Daiyei studio headed by director Musha, who are scheduled to leave for Hongkong shortly for location shots of "Hongkong," a dramatic film, called on Colonel Nakao Yahagi, chief of the Army Press Section of the Imperial Headquarters, early this week.

"Nishizumi Sensha Taicho-Den" (The Tale of Captain Nishizumi, Commander of a Tank Unit), a big-scale war picture produced by the Shochiku under the support of the War Ministry, has been released in Hanoi since early this week, according to words received by the South Seas Motion Picture Association, which produced the French version and sent it to French Indo-China. This is the third Japanese dramatic film being shown in Hanoi.

A gala performance of a recording picture entitled "Dai Toa Senso Kansui" (The Prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia), which is being sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, will be extended to 711 villages and towns in 21 prefectures and Hokkaido for the coming two months to encourage the spirit of the people behind the guns.

Plans to amalgamate the motion picture producing companies in Chosen are progressing under the supervision of the Government-General of Chosen and is scheduled to be materialized by the middle of June to meet the wartime structure of the motion picture industry.

Depicting the important mission of aerial route in the southern regions, "Nankai no Hanataba" (A Bouquet of South Sea), a feature motion picture by Toho, will shortly be completed under the direction of Yutaka Abe.

With the understanding of the Army authorities, the South Seas Motion Picture Association is speeding up the constructive plans for the opening of the Cathay and several other cinema houses in Shonan Island with the branch office having been established at the former office building of the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The compulsory exhibition of newsreels and culture features in compliance with that of Japan Proper will be carried out in Chosen effective from July 1. The arrangements in this regard have been made with the Japan Eigasha.

Four pictures produced by the Jujiya and Rikken have been approved by the Education Ministry as classroom films, including "Shio no Hanashi" (The Tale of Salt), "Kaeru no Hanashi" (The Story of Frog), "Semi no Issho" (The Life of Cicada), and "Hana to Konchu" (Flower and Insects).

The Home Ministry has recently authorized the distribution of 16 imported films, including eight pictures produced by the Axis Powers and additional eight by the countries in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, which can be released on the local screen through the motion picture distribution company until the end of this year.

The Japan Eigasha, which has been concentrating every effort to produce "wartime culture features," has completed the following four films. They are "Tokubetsu Kogekitai" (The Special Attack Flotilla), "Rikugun Rakkasan Butai Sento" (The Army Parachutist Units), "Shokuryo ni Sonaye Ari" (Wartime Foodstuffs), and "Teppeki no Koku bo Sangyo" (The National Defense Industries).

In an attempt to restore the stage attraction at cinema houses, which has generally been barred in accordance with the new controlled distribution system, the leading members of musical groups at the Geino Bunka Renmei have recently appealed to the Board of Information, the Home Ministry and the Motion Picture Distribution Company.

According to an investigation, the box office returns of the motion picture theaters throughout the country in the four weeks of April following the materialization of the new controlled distribution system aggregated ¥3,239,597.

The process of production and development of the silk-reeling industry in Central and South China under the protection of the Japanese Imperial Army has been filmed by the China Motion Picture Company with cameras by Yoshio Nagata. The picture entitled "Sericulture of Chiangkiang" will be brought to Japan in the near future.

Kabuki Star Shines

One of the leading attractions this month at the Kabukiza, Japan's premier playhouse, is a drama about the famous feudal jurist, O-oka Echizen-no-kami, who exposes a plot by a Buddhist priest to claim heirship to the Shogun. Koshiro, above, takes the role of O-oka, and gives a brilliant performance.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Sponsored by the Imperial Rule Assistance Association, 11 persons headed by Kinnaru Sonoike, who are well versed with the traditional Japanese doll theatrical activity, and have recently been appointed research committee members, held the first meeting last week at the Association to inaugurate the actual step for the development and diffusion of the doll show. Attended by the leading officials of the Association, discussions were centered on definite plans for the future in making close contact with the Government offices, public organizations, cultural groups and schools in order to propagate the doll theater activity. The study will be made on the technical phases of the production, stage settings, lighting effect and other fields for the improvement of the puppet theater.

In parallel with the brilliant expansion of the "traveling theatrical activities" to provincial towns and villages, the Japan Theatrical League has organized the Satsukikai, a society of young dramatists, to replete with fresh stage works for circuit performances to fulfil the wartime cultural mission. Of the leading members is Keita Akita, who won the Board of Information prize in the so-called national drama contest held some time ago.

For the first time in the past five years after the outbreak of the China Affair, Azuma Odori, or the Dance of Eastern Capital, one of the principal events of the Shimbashi geisha, has been restored and will feature the matinee program at the Shimbashi Embujo until May 22. The program consists of five plays, of which "Ranka Rakudo no Haru" (The Spring of a Paradise Flavored with Orchid Flower) is the main attraction. This play was produced in celebration of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

As Kikugoro Onoye will visit Manchoukuo next month, Uzayemon Ichimura, veteran Kabuki actor, will be the principal player at the local Kabukiza. He will be assisted by his own group of actors.

After an absence from the capital for the past three months, the Shinsei Shimpa dramatic troupe will take over the Meijiza in June with a new program of three plays, the details of which have not been announced.

To raise the construction funds for a warplane to be named "Rokyoku-go," two different programs of "Rokyoku" (the Song of Naniwa) will be presented at the Tokyo Takarazuka Gekijo and the Kokugikan Amphitheater at the end of this month with the participation of all leading players of Tokyo and Osaka.

Under the support of the Navy Ministry, the Board of Information, and the Navy Association, the Kokusai Gekijo will present an extra performance of plays and dances at 8:30 a.m. on May 27 in commemoration of Navy Day.

After completing an extended tour of North China to entertain Japanese soldiers at the front, Yoshiye Fujiwara, head of the Fujiwara Opera Company, returned to Tokyo last week.

"Takayasu Hito" (Tiller), a three-act prize-winning play of the Board of Information, has been picked up by the Shochiku Theatrical Company as the feature offering at the Shimbashi Embujo next month. Keita Akizuki is the producer. The drama will be staged by the Zenshinza players.

The Board of Information has recently appointed five judges, including Shin Hasegawa, Hidenobu Kamiizumi, Hideo Nagata, Minoru Nakano, and Mantaro Kubota, all prominent playwrights, to select the winners of the national drama contest for the year 1942, which will be held under the auspices of the Board of Information.

Concert Calendar

Piano Recital by Prof. Leonid Kreutzer, Thursday, May 14, 6:30 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall.

Evening of Musical Drama and Dance, with Tamiju Mori, baritone, Chieko Komori, soprano, and dancing by Miharu Chiba, Friday, May 15, at 7:10 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan. Program includes numbers composed by Professor Michiro Imai.

The 14th Concert of Kosei Bunka, soloists include Motonari Iguchi, piano, Professor Willy Frey, violin. Talkie: "Walzerkrieg," sponsored by Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Saturday, May 16, matinee at 1 p.m. and evening program at 5:30 p.m. at Kyoritsu Hall, Kanda.

Concert with solo and chorus, soloist: Masaharu Konishi, baritone, and Tokyo Chorus Group, directed by T. Kimura and H. Kitazawa, Saturday, May 16 at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Concert by musicians who graduated from Tokyo Academy of Music, in 1940, Sunday, May 17, at 7 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan.

The 5th Popular Concert by Japan Youth Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, soloist: Sumiko Isomura, soprano, Sunday, May 17 at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall. Program devoted to all Schubert numbers.

Violin Recital by Hisako Tsuji, Tuesday, May 19 at 6:30 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall.

Violin Recital by students of Suehiko Watanabe, Thursday, May 21, at 6 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Vocal Recital by Sueko Hirahara, soprano, accompanied by Aiko Kurosawa at the piano, Wednesday, May 20, at 7 p.m. at Nihon Seinenkan.

Piano Recital by Urimaru Nobechi, Thursday, May 21, at 7 p.m. at Meiji Seimei Hall.

Piano Recital by Makoto Kurokawa, with the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra directed by Kokichi Oita, Thursday, May 21, at 7 p.m. at Hibiya Public Hall.

Dance Recital by Madame Seiko Takata, with program numbers composed by Madame Takata, Saturday, May 23, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

The 4th Sunday Special Concert by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra, (formerly New Symphony Orchestra), under the baton of Hisatada Otaka. Soloist: Takashi Kurata, 'cello, Sunday, May 24, at 1 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Dance Recital by Takaya Eguchi and Misaoko Miya, accompanied by a small orchestra including Koji Taku, piano and other musicians, Monday, May 25, matinee at 4 p.m. and evening program at 7 p.m., at Teikoku Gekijo.

The 9th Abonnement Concert of Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, soloist: Koji Taku, piano, Tuesday, May 26, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Grand opera performance by Yoshie Fujiwara Opera Company, Puccini's "Tosca" in three acts, artists including Yoshie Fujiwara, Keisuke Shimoyagawa, Kikue Takita and Nobuko Hara. Accompaniment by Tokyo Symphony Orchestra directed by Professor Manfred Gurlitt. Chorus by Nippon Chorus Group. From Wednesday, May 27 to 29, inclusive, beginning at 6:30 p.m. everyday (May 29 only—Matinee 1 p.m., evening at 6:30 p.m.), at Kabuki-za.

THEATRICAL WORLD IS FULL OF ACTIVITY

Galaxy of Stars Appear at Kabuki—Little Theater Group Also Energetic

The theaters of wartime Japan are forging ahead with a full speed to bolster the nation's morale behind-the-gun as can be seen in major productions currently being offered on the stage of the capital's leading playhouses. Not only these plays can be considered as superb products of propagandists but they are of high dramatic quality. Nowhere else in the war-torn world today, can one witness such spectacles as in Tokyo today with revues, legitimates, Kabuki, comedies, and the classic Noh.

In reviewing the dramatic front of the capital for May, special emphasis must first of all be placed on the production of the sole existing amateur group, Bungakuza, at the New National Theater, in Tsukiji, formerly the stronghold of the little theater movement in this country. Entitled "The Life of Tomishima Matsugoro," it presents the deep emotional life and inner struggle of a reformed rogue whose personality scintillates with the true Japanese spirit. Produced by Ton Satomi, one of the outstanding contemporary men of letters, it is likely to become a hit of the month.

Big Stars at Kabuki

The Kabukiza as usual offers this month a brilliant array of premiere thespians, headed by internationally famous Kikugoro, Uzayemon, Koshiro, Kichiyemon and lesser satellites of the Kabukidom in time-honored vehicles such as "Dojoji," "Banzuiin Chobei," "Yoshitsune" and "Tenichibo." The day's performance is divided into two sections, matinee and evening, with stars evenly split for the benefit of those who can attend only one at a time. As in the past the dancing Kikugoro captivates the audience completely in "Dojoji" with his unsurpassed terpsichorean technique.

Continuing the same high quality presentation, the Shinkokugeki troupers are remaining this month at the Teikoku Gekijo offering the held-over program from last month. Its piece de resistance is "Oda Nobunaga" in which the youthful career of the famous feudal patriot-warrior is unfolded. Ryutaro Tatsumi takes the leading role.

With a galaxy of big names in motion picture as the main attraction, the Takarazuka Theater abandons the monthly revue and presents this month two full length plays and a dance number. At the top of the list is Li Hsiang-lan, the star of the Manchurian Movie Company, who has attained considerable fame in Japan since her debut three years ago. It is difficult to appraise the program of this sort because the players are not completely accustomed to the mannerism of the theater nor the plays prepared strictly in line wtih the legitimate theatrical tradition. However, the nightly attendance of a capacity house audience is sufficient to prove its popularity among the masses.

Across the street from Takarazuka, the Yurakuza Theater present Enoken, the comedian, and his troupe. Besides two bills packed full of laughs, master fun-maker Enoken offer "Tiger of Malaya" based on the life of a young Japanese in Malaya who rises against the tyranny of the British. The story in itself has been popularized by newspapers at the time of the Malay Campaign and the audience is familiar with the general plot. According to the vernacular critics, this version by Enoken is extremely well done and is well worth attending.

Other Main Attractions

The Shochiku theatrical interests are also proud of their offerings at three of the leading playhouses besides the Kabukiza. They are; Shimbashi Embujo where the playwright-comedian Soganoya Goro and his troupe are nightly giving four plays distinctly flavored with tragi-comic sentiments peculiar to Goro's troupe; Some more Kabuki plays are also offered at the Tokyo Gekijo by Ennosuke and his cohorts; the Meijiza, the citadel of Shimpa players, is housing a newly formed group headed by Rokuro Kitamura and Noboru Umejima.

The last mentioned theater's program is far above the expectation in that every number is exceedingly well done. Especially the curtain raiser which is more than that. Basing its plot on a romance between a Chinese girl and a Japanese medical officer, the play develops rapidly with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and brings in the spirit of Sino-Japanese amity in conclusion with the Chinese brother of the girl meeting heroic death in the service of the Japanese authorities in French Indo-China. Out of the many dramas recently presented in connection with wartime Japan, this particular play may well be considered one of the best judging from all standards.

NORSE SEAMEN IN U.S. LEAD CONVICTS' LIFE

Guards Are Armed With Machine-Guns and Pistols, Says Norwegian Press

D.N.B.

OSLO, May 11.—The Norwegian press gives further details regarding the fate of the imprisoned Norwegian seamen in the United States. According to these reports the discontent, prevailing among the inmates of the American concentration camp on Station Island where the Norwegian seamen are mainly interned, is growing serious.

The United States authorities have now started to surround the camp with high tension electric wires. The guards are equipped with machine-guns and automatic pistols and the interned seamen are treated like convicts.

Since the beginning of February the small privileges which they used to enjoy, given by the local Norwegian seamen's church, are no longer being granted. Consequently they are now completely cut off from the outside world.

Only in case a ship is going to leave with an incomplete crew, a sailor is fetched from the camp and forced to sign aboard the vessel. Every refusal is punished with sharp reprisals consisting in a shortening of the food rations or in hard labor.

FRENCH PAPER REVEALS DASTARDLY BRITISH PLOT

Schemed for Centuries to Suppress France and Sow Discord in Europe

D.N.B.

VICHY, May 11.—Reviewing the festivities held in honor of Jeanne d'Arc, the Moniteur writes that for centuries England has done everything in her power to keep down France in order to be in the position, and that has always been her aim, to determine the fate of a weakened Europe and to be always ready to strike against those countries that would not obey her orders or which refused to let themselves be killed for the British interests.

The paper, furthermore, states that the same was the case with the League of Nations, which had only been arranged for the defense of the British interests and in order to sow discord among the European nations.

This British attitude, the paper emphasizes, has thrown Europe again into war.

F.D.R. DEFERS LONDON TRIP

Will Go Abroad Only When Allies Win War

D.N.B.

GENEVA, May 11.—President Franklin Roosevelt will not make a trip to England before this war has been victoriously clinched by the Allies, reports the London Evening Standard. He then intends to make a "triumphal trip through the entire British Isles" in order to celebrate the conclusion of the war.

According to the paper, the officials of the White House have voiced the opinion that President Roosevelt's life is much too precious than to possibly sacrifice it on such a trip as now which would not have any special aim in view.

Moreover, the President seemed to feel much safer in Washington today than in London since the latter is too much exposed to German attacks.

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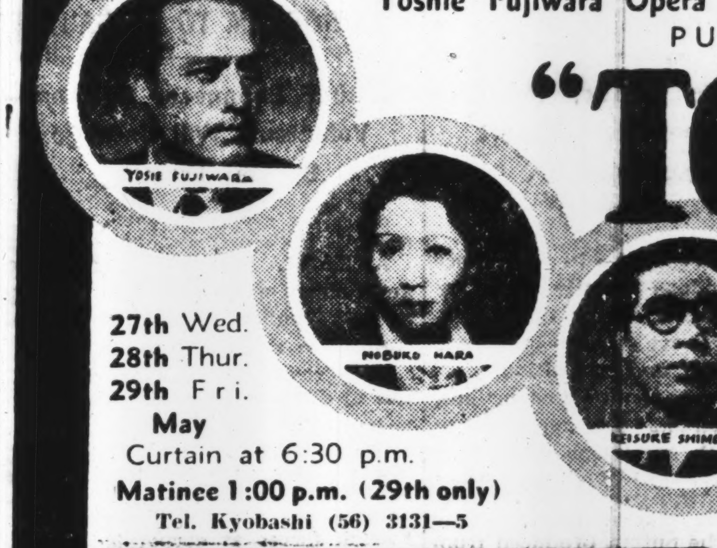

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WANTED by young German lady one furnished room in Yokohama, if possible with breakfast. Box 164, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Real Estate, Wanted

REAL estate bought, sold or administered Apply to Kurasawa Real Estate Agency 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Hire

PIANOS, imported or domestic, grand or upright, rented at moderate charge. Particulars obtainable from Otsuka Piano Shokai, 7, Honcho 1-chome, opposite Yokohama Memorial Hall. Tel. 2-2370.

Business Opportunity

EXPORT Jisseki (export record): If you want to sell or buy export Jisseki, please ask us as we have sellers or buyers and act as go-between. Write for confidential interview to Kurasawa Co., 126 Furuichi-cho, Kamata-ku, Tokyo. Tel. Kamata 3517.

For Sale

FOR quick sale, few pieces of good quality French furniture, china and curios. For inspection, apply 55 Zaimoku-cho, Azabu-ku.

PORTABLE typewriter, almost new; also collapsible rubber air-boat, ideal for beach use. For inspection, apply Box 161, Japan Times, Tokyo.

TWO damask table cloths with two-dozen napkins for twelve people, brand new. Also two pairs of sheets for double bed. Apply Box 160, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Instruction

JAPANESE, English or German language kindly taught. Please apply Box 165, Japan Times, Tokyo.

Wanted to Buy

FURNITURE, radio-gramophone, sewing machines, pianos, cameras, refrigerators, typewriters, clothing, shoes, carpets. Best prices quoted because of special method of buying. Comparison with others invited. Write immediately and we will call. References from clients. Susumu Kusumoto, No. 1, Nagayado, Shibuya-ku, near Ebisu Station.

GOLF sets, binoculars, pianos, accordions, typewriters, electric refrigerators, washing machines, radios, furniture, safes, carpets, sewing machines. Matsumoto Shoten, 9 Agebacho, Ushigome-ku. Tel. Ushigome 34-3564.

PIANOS, electric refrigerators, furniture, carpets, safes, wanted at high prices. Especially attractive prices will be paid for pianos or electric refrigerators. Apply Shioda Shoten, 20, 2-chome, Kanda-dori, Shibuya-ku, or telephone to Aoyama 36-5637 and ask for Shioda.

USED furniture bought at high prices. G. Matsushita, furniture merchant, No. 128, Motomachi 4-chome, Naka-ku, Yokohama. Tel. Honkyoku 2-4448.

Professional Notices

DENTAL

K. IIZUKA, D.D.S. (Penn., U.S.A.). Specialist in crown, bridge and porcelain work. Office hours: 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. Room 651 (6th floor), Marunouchi Bldg., Tokyo. Tel. Marunouchi 23-0648.

MASSAGE

MASSEUR and masseuse. Will call by appointment. Legation and embassy staff and prominent foreigners are listed among our patrons. Makimura Chiryosho, 23 Sakuragawa-cho, Shiba-ku, Tel. Shiba 43-3787.

MEDICAL

HIBIYA-HOSPITAL. Surgery, skin and blood diseases. Director Dr. S. Fukase, M.D. English and German spoken. Hours: 9-11 a.m., 2-4 p.m. 3 minutes from Imperial Hotel and Shimbashi Station. Tel. 57-2290.

PROF. Dr. K. Nakajima, skin and blood disease specialist. English, French and German spoken. Hours: 9-12 a.m., 3-6 p.m., until noon on Sundays and holidays. 1 Ginza-nishi 5-chome, 2nd floor of Taya Store on street car line from Sukiyabashi, a few blocks from Imperial Hotel side entrance. Tel. 57-6315.

TUBERCULOSIS specialist. Toyo Naika Hospital, 15, Kudan 4-chome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. Kudan 33-0668, 0669. Owned and supervised by Dr. T. Takata, Sanatorium — the Nankoin, Chigasaki, Kanagawa Prefecture. Tel. Chigasaki No. 2.

General

BEAUTY PARLOR

PERMANENT waves by experienced Beauty specialists. Imported solution for permanent wave is still used. Reconditioning treatments. Revlin nail polish for manicure also used. Misako Yamanaka. Arden Beauty Salon, Sukiya Bldg., 2nd floor, opposite Masda Bldg., Ginza Nishi 5-chome. For appointment.

FURNITURE

NEW and used furniture sold, bought or rented at reasonable prices. If you wish to dispose of your household effects please telephone Shiba 43-3108. Daimaru Furniture Store. No. 1 of 8 Banchi, 3-chome, Tamura-cho, Shiba-ku.

TYPEWRITERS

INABA Typewriter Office, 7 Gofukubashi 3-chome, Nihonbashi-ku, Tokyo, Tel. 24-1951. Foreign and Japanese typewriters new and used. Accessories. For sale at attractive prices. Repairing and cleaning. Typewriting in foreign and Japanese languages.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice

Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 6, 7 a.m.; 12, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.; 12, 7 and 10 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6:20, 7:50 a.m.; 2:20 p.m.
Market Report: 11:30 a.m.; 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers: 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday

—Morning—

6:30 Talk on "Steady Establishment of Japan's Economic Field," by Haruo Nahiwada; Recital of Patriotic Poem.
7:00 Time; News; Orchestra: Wagner's Works.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Children and Model Ships," by Hidemasa Kimura.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Drama, "Let's Play Friendly."
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Drama, "Young Rice Plant," by Minami Sakura National School Pupils.

—Afternoon—

12:30 Shakuhachi Play; Miyagi, Aomori, and Yamagata prefectures' Folk-songs.
1:00 Narration: "Japanese Pioneers in South Seas," by Announcer Tateno.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Wartime Food Problems," by Aya Kagawa.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour; Co-Prosperity Sphere Serial, "Chinese Merchants Abroad," by Kiwata Ide.
2:30 Workers' Hour: Music and Radio Exercise.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: "Music Lesson," by Kanichi Shimofusa of Tokyo Academy of Music.
5:50 Announcement of the Day's Program.

—Evening—

6:00 Children's Hour: Story Telling, "Oin, The Son of Nagamasa Yamada," by Teikyo Ichiryusai.
6:20 5th Day Sumo Tournament at Kokugikan Bowl (Phonofilm).
6:35 Farmers' Hour: The Experimental Farm of the Agriculture and Forestry Ministry; Music.
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "The Song of Memorial Tower."
8:00 Military Hour; Naniwabushi by Eiraku Shofuken.
9:00 News; Talk on "Three Month's Internment at Batavia, D.E.I.," by Yutaka Ishizawa, of the Consulate-General of Batavia; Short Drama, "An Evening of May," by Chieko Higashiyama and others.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News.

PLANS TO EXPEDITE SHIPBUILDING MADE

Industrial Equipment Corporation Expected to Prevent Rise in Costs

SHIPPING MOST IMPORTANT

Economic Federation Urges Government to Up Transporting to 15,000,000 Tons

Well-receiving the Government's decision to speed up the construction of mercantile vessels which was announced Tuesday by the Board of Information, economic observers attach much significance to the measures which the Government will take for this purpose. They expect that in accordance with the shipbuilding forward program the Industrial Equipment Corporation will make efforts to prevent the rising trend of shipbuilding costs from handicapping the shipping expansion campaign.

The Communications Ministry, in another effort toward this end, is now negotiating with the Finance Ministry on a plan to apply the subsidy system to the construction of ships smaller than 4,000 tons. If the negotiation goes through successfully, a bill concerning this is expected to be submitted for approval to the extraordinary session of the Imperial Diet which will be called on May 25. It is believed that the Government will propose to the Diet another plan to boost the capital of the Industrial Equipment Corporation and the expansion of the issue-limit of its debentures.

Government's Decision Proven

Commenting on this problem, the Hochi states how significant the Government's decision is, is clearly proven by the Diet speech of Premier General Hideki Tojo in which he said "The most important problem at present is not the shortage of resources but the urgent necessity of improving the shipping condition." For the successful disposal of the current war with the United States and the British Empire, points out the paper, all possible measures should be advanced to increase the number of commercial ships, because shipping is one of the most important factors for the war economy.

It was for these purposes that the Maritime Affairs Board was created through the enlargement of the erstwhile Shipping Superintendence Bureau of the Communications Ministry and that part of the administrative affairs on the construction of mercantile vessels was transferred from the Communications Ministry to the Navy Ministry. The shipping and shipbuilding control structure was completed when the Ship Operation Association was set up several months ago under the leadership of Noboru Ohtani and later the Shipbuilding Control Association was formed under the Key Industrial Organizations Control Ordinance.

Must Mobilize Plan Soon

How much tonnage is needed in the realization of the program for the construction of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is the problem on which the attention of the people is now being focussed. The Economic Federation of Japan urged the Government to increase Japanese shipping up to 15,000,000 tons, while some business leaders emphasized the need for 20,000,000 tons. These figures are understood to have been drafted on the basis of the ships which had been in commission in East Asiatic waters before the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and the increasing trend of cargoes since that time. Although it is not easy to increase Japanese-registered craft up to these levels in a brief period, the economic capacity of this country must be mobilized to the full in order to accomplish the plan as soon as possible.

With the object of facilitating the smooth progress of the shipbuilding forward movement, the Government has taken such steps as the giving of priorities in the supply of idle facilities to be scrapped, to the shipyards, the adjustment of the relations between the construction of mercantile vessels and warcraft and the increase of the number of seamen.

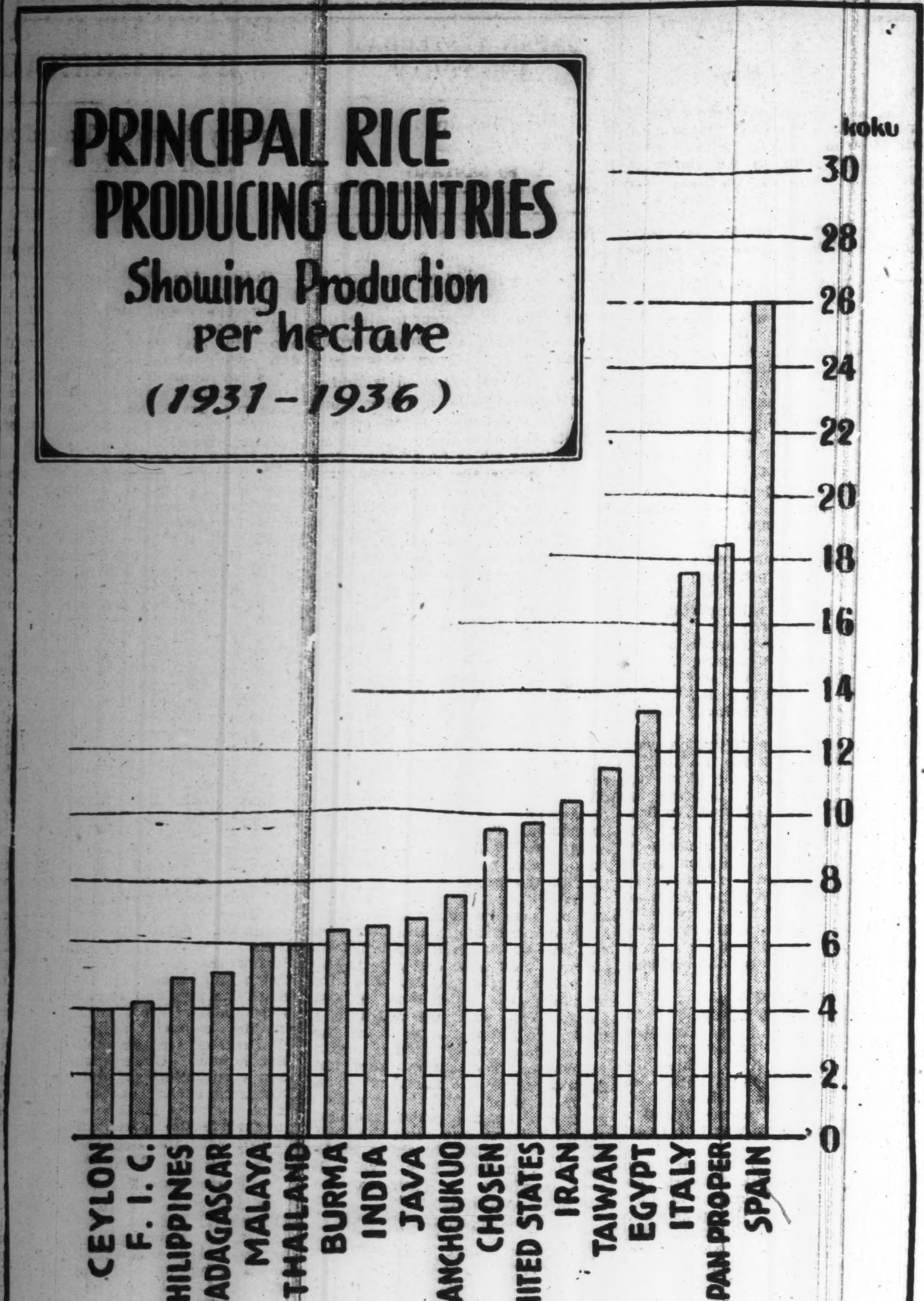
It cannot be denied, says the Hochi, that ship construction was somewhat handicapped by the fact that charterage had been pegged at the level of September 18, 1940, while shipbuilding expenses continued to rise. A middle-size steamer was constructed at ¥260 per ton in 1937, but the figure moved up to ¥320 one year later and a rising trend has continuously been seen since that time. This hitch will, however, be eliminated when the bill relating to the speeding up of ship construction passes the Diet and the Industrial Equipment Corporation begins to launch on the extension of financial aid to shipbuilders.

SHAREHOLDERS TO MEET

The Mitsubishi Electric Machinery will hold a mass meeting of its shareholders on May 26 to discuss matters on the determination of the dividend rate for the last semi-annual business term, bestowment of retiring allowances for two retiring directors and appointment of a new director.

The company realized a profit of ¥4,960,000 during the last business term, which, combined with the reserves of ¥2,934,000, brought over from the previous business term, makes a total of ¥7,895,000.

It is said that the dividend rate for the previous business term, i.e. 10 per cent per annum, will be maintained for the last business term.



PRINCIPAL RICE PRODUCING COUNTRIES
Showing Production per hectare
(1931-1936)

Rice demand and supply in the proposed Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is now in a well-balanced condition, but nevertheless redoubled efforts are needed for greater production of agricultural foodstuff in order to cope with the increasing demand in this part of the world. As one of these measures economic experts propose an improvement in cultivating technique, because the output per hectare in the southwestern Pacific areas is not on a high level in comparison with other principal rice producing countries as shown in this chart.

AIDA, WADA CHOSEN FOR BANKING BODY

Newly Organized Control Associations to Act as Liaison Agencies

As the first step in establishing the new financial structure, the Commercial Banks Control Association and the Local Banks Control Association were established Monday under the leadership of Iwao Aida, director of the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry, and Masahiko Wada, former deputy governor of the Bank of Taiwan, respectively.

Besides acting as liaison agencies between the Government and bankers, these new organizations will control member bankers with legal backings to be provided in accordance with the Monetary Control Organizations Ordinance which was enforced on May 1 under the National General Mobilization Law. Other financial control bodies with similar mission will be formed in a few days and the inaugural meeting of the National Monetary Control Association, the supreme control body of financial circles, is scheduled to be held on May 23.

Personnel Changes

Simultaneously with the assumption of the new post, Mr. Aida left the Finance Ministry and as his successor Yoshio Shikimura, chief of the General Affairs Department of the Deposit Bureau, was appointed Monday as Acting Director of the Bureau. On the same day the Government named Shogen Ozeki, former director of the erstwhile Shipping Superintendence Bureau of the Communications Ministry, as director of the Yokohama Customs House in succession to Yo Komiya who entered the Industrial Bank of Japan as a director.

Notable bankers were named directors of the Commercial Banks Control Association. They are Saiichi Okada, a director of the Bank of Japan; Teruo Akashi, president of the Dai-Ichi Bank; Takeo Kato, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsubishi Bank; Sadahiro Nakane, president of the Sanwa Bank; and Junshiro Mandai, chairman of the board of directors of the Mitsui Bank. Directors of the Local Banks Control Association are Sakaye Niiki, a director of the Bank of Japan, Ryosaku Suzuki, president of the Ashikaga Bank, Jinnosuke Nagata, president of the Bushu Bank and Toshio Tabei, a director of the Local Bankers Association.

The line-up of officers of these two monetary control associations is now being well-received in financial circles for the following reasons: (1) the full-time presidents were appointed in accordance with the Government's principle regarding the personnel structure of control association, (2) presidents of important commercial bankers assumed concurrently the posts of directors of these associations, (3) consideration was paid in the selection of officers to keep close relationship between these agencies and the Bank of Japan, Industrial Bank of Japan and the Hypothec Bank of Japan.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	132.5	+ .10
N.Y.K., new, short-term.	86.8	— .40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	97.9	+ .20
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.1	Same

EXTENSIVE PLAN DRAFTED FOR IRON ORE PRODUCTION

Importance Placed on Development of Mines Having Direct Railway Connections

In order to increase positively the domestic production of iron and steel from domestic raw materials, the Japan Iron Manufacturing Company has drafted a large-scale iron ore development plan, reports Domei.

In carrying out the plan, the management of the giant iron concern will disregard entirely profit factors in view of possible losses to which the company is likely to be subjected in developing poor iron mines scattered throughout Japan proper, it is understood.

Special emphasis will be placed on the development of the Kutchan Iron Mine in Hokkaido and the Kamaishi Iron Mine in Miyagi Prefecture in order that the Wanishi Iron Mill in Hokkaido and the Wanishi Iron Plant in Miyagi may be well self-supplied with iron ore.

It is understood that importance also will be attached to the positive development of ore production at iron mines which have direct railway transportation with iron mills.

FISHERY SHARES UP ON STOCK EXCHANGE

New Structure Program Announced by Board of Information Caused Strong Buying

The new structure program for the fishery industry which was announced Tuesday by the Board of Information caused a firming-up of fishery wares on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday. The Government's decision to speed up the construction of mercantile vessels failed to improve shippings and shipbuildings to any noticeable extent because such action has already been discounted by jobbers in their quotations.

In the short-term market, Nichiro Fishery opened at ¥75.60 in the morning session which is ¥0.80 higher than the closing prices for Tuesday afternoon and a strong buying sentiment pervaded the ware throughout Wednesday. Indicating a similar tendency, Japan Fishery Product, new, also stepped up by about ¥1.40 to the level of ¥48.00. In the long-term section, also, Nichiro Fishery moved upward ¥2.10, its new ¥0.80 and Japan Fishery Product, new, ¥1.10.

Among heavy industrials in the long-term section, Ishikawajima was up ¥0.10, its new ¥0.20, Niigata Iron Works ¥0.90, its new ¥1.10, Mitsubishi Heavy Industries ¥0.50 and Ikegai Iron Works ¥0.50. In the Miscellaneous groups, a rise of ¥0.20 was seen in Tokyo Automobile Industry, ¥0.20 in Toyo Ball-Bearing, ¥0.60 in Japan Piston Ring, and ¥1.20 in Japan Carbon.

Closing prices of key wares in the afternoon session of the short-term market are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥132.50, N.Y.K. ¥100.80, its new ¥86.80 and Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, ¥97.90.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon session were:

First Section

	Clos.		June	July
Fuji Spinning (50) ...	66.3	....	....	65.1
Do. new (25)	37.2	d .2	....	36.9
Kanegafuchi Sp (50)..	154.3	d .4	....	152.6
Do. new (25)	97.4	d1.1	97.4	97.9
Tei'ku Rayon, n (37½)	90.4	u .4	88.7	89.0
Toyo Rayon, new (50)	72.7	....	72.1	72.1
Second Section				
N. Y. K. (50)	100.2	d1.0	100.4	100.9
Do, new (37½)	86.1	d .6	86.4	87.0
O. S. K. (50)	93.2	d .6	93.3	92.4
Do, new (37½)	92.6	d .2	93.0	....
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	[illegible]	u .1	....	81.6
Do. new (25)	53.3	u .2	....	53.3
Uraga Dock (50)	[illegible]	d .2	96.4	97.4
Mitsubishi Heavy (50).	107.8	u .2	80.6	81.2
Hitachi Works (50)...	74.3	d .3	....	75.1
Third Section				
Japan Fat (50)	68.0	d .3	....	67.0
Japan Carbo	67.7	u .5	67.7	67.7
Japan Nickel	49.5	....	....	49.9
Japan Automobile Ind.		u .2	....	73.6
Ikegai Automobile Ind	67.2	u .1	66.5	67.4
Kotobuki Heavy Ind..		d .5	....	62.8
Japan Piston Ring		u .6	....	78.9

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5% ..	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	103.00	103.00	103.00	103.00

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	132.0	132.4	132.0	132.5
N. Y. K.. old	99.8	100.8	99.8	100.8
N. Y. K.. new	85.9	86.5	85.8	86.8
Kanegafuchi Spin.		154.0	153.7	....
Do. new	97.2	97.6	97.1	97.9
Teikoku Rayon, n.	89.3	89.9	89.3	....
Osaka Stock, new.	71.8	72.2	71.7	72.1
Japan Steel Tube.	74.1	74.5	74.1	74.4
Japan Oil	76.4	76.8	76.4	76.8
S. M. Railway		71.5	....	....
Mitsubishi Heavy.	107.9	108.0	108.0	108.0
Hitachi Works ...	74.3	74.3	74.3	74.4
Japan Mining	58.9	58.9	58.8	58.9
Manchuria Ind ..	59.8	....	....	59.7

RAW SILK DEMANDS STRONG ON MARKET

Quota of Production for Next Year Will Be Announced by End of Month

A strong demand continued for raw silk last week, the average amount being about 1,000 bales daily, of which the bulk was for home consumption. The prices were supported. Toward the week-end, business slackened because of less supplies and no falling off of demands, which remained firm. The future market was very quiet, which was natural in the absence of export business. But prices remained strong, the May position being held at ¥15.32 on Saturday. The dealers waited for the allocation of a quota among export silk reelers and some other measures to be determined officially to deal with the present situation and for news of the condition of sericulture for the spring season, which was partly responsible for the quietness of the market.

Arrivals have been decreasing this month, which is a usual tendency at this end of the silk year, when all reelers but a few leading mills are said to have used up cocoons allocated. This causes a steady tendency toward decreased arrivals as the month-end approaches.

Supply and Demand Balanced

The supply and demand position is very well balanced about the middle of May, when the overstock has been considerably eaten into, due mainly to the marked growth of requirements, which have exceeded the supply. In this connection, it is expected that with things as thus are at present, the raw silk business for the current silk year may be readjusted without any such difficulty as expected hitherto, and the next silk year may open without any burden regarding the stock, which will be diminished possibly beyond expectations before being carried over to June, or the first month of the next silk year.

The second batch of frozen silk will be offered for sale to the public on May 11 by means of tender. It will amount to 700 bales, of which white 20/22 deniers, grades A to D, will be 350 bales, yellow 20/22 deniers, grades A to E 200 bales and white 13/15 deniers, grades D to E 40 bales, the reserved price being the same as that in the first sale, or ¥1,510 for white 13/15 deniers, grade D, ¥1,457.50 for white 20/22 deniers, grade D and ¥1,423 for yellow 20/22 deniers, grade D.

The work of readjusting silk reeling basins is reported to have been perfected as planned at first. It was undertaken by the National Silk Reelers' Federation at the beginning of 1941 to remodel the raw silk industry on a wartime plan, which involves the readjustment and consolidation of reeling mills on a large scale. The work has been progressing rapidly, and according to a report submitted to a meeting of the Federation's Board of Councillors held on May 6, the number of silk reeling mills and their reeling basins fell off 65.1 per cent and 43 per cent respectively at the end of April from those existing just before the commencement of the work by readjustment and consolidation, and the balance of reeling basins left in addition to those of cooperative reeling mills makes a total of 87,000, which are sufficient for producing 450,000 bales of raw silk a year as planned officially.

New Cocoons on Market

The spring season of sericulture has begun in every district, and soon new cocoons are appearing on the market. In the meantime, the quota of raw silk production for the next silk year will be announced by this month-end, in expectation of which the silk men are making preparations. Some of them are hoping for a quota on the same ratio as at present so far as export silk is concerned, but others doubt that this will be the case. More interest is attached to the designation of production under the classification of silk. At the same time, all reelers are said to be most intensely interested in the condition of silk raising for the present season; for if it is below normal, the production plan of raw silk for the next silk year might necessarily be altered as it was in 1941.

On May 6, the Regulations for the Control of the Raw Silk Industry in Chosen were officially gazetted. Producers of silkworm eggs, cocoons, raw silk, waste silk and other kinds of silk as specified by the Governor-General of Chosen will hereafter be controlled under this law through the Chosen Sanshi Tosei K. K. which is to be established for the purpose and will conduct the business of buying and selling exclusively all kinds of silk produced in the country and imported there. The company will have a capital of ¥5,000,000 and its head office will be in Keijo, Chosen. It will make the above buying and selling operations at standard buying and selling prices officially fixed on the basis of the cost of production of silkworm eggs, cocoons, and raw silk and in consideration of the condition of their supply and demand and the commodity prices and other economic conditions.

A great improvement in the quality of staple fiber is reported. It has been effected under official direction, and the latest tests made of No. 30 yarn show the average tenacity far above the standard, recording 74.4 per cent dry tenacity and 45.1 per cent wet tenacity, which are a wonderful improvement over 62.0 per cent and 32.5 per cent respectively in the first tests made in 1939.

Plans Considered for Building Extensions To Tokyo Subways as Public Welfare Work

Amidst the roar and thunder of the War of Greater East Asia the newly organized Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation has a plan afoot for the construction of a network of underground electric railways in Tokyo covering a distance of 70 kilometers, Mr. Kunizo Hara, the Fuehrer of the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation, declared through the columns of the latest issue of the Oriental Economist (Japanese edition). Mr. Hara said:

"The Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation is explicitly ordained by law to undertake the construction and management of the underground electric railways in Tokyo. As you are well aware, it would be futile to increase surface railways in Tokyo, and for this reason it is necessary to construct underground railways, but as compared with surface railroads, subways involve a much greater cost for construction. In the past private railway companies secured rights for laying railways, but owing to the great expense involved no headway has been made. It was, therefore, decided that the work should be entrusted to an organization in which the Government will have a hand. That is how the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation has come into being.

To Extend Subways

"At present the Tokyo underground railway covers a distance of 14 kilometers, but a blueprint has already been mapped out to extend the line to 70 kilometers. By virtue of the law governing the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation, this organization is in a position to issue traffic debentures guaranteed by the Government bearing 4½ per cent interest per annum, the proceeds of the sale of which is to be devoted to the construction of the railways, any loss that may be suffered by the Corporation is to be indemnified by the Government.

"On the basis of the law governing the Corporation, it purchased last year all the underground rolling stock held by the four private railway companies, namely, the Tokyo Surface Electric Railway Company, the Keihin Electric Railroad Company, the Tokyo High-speed Electric Railroad Company and the Tokyo Underground Railway Company, together with their business rights, and at present all the underground lines which originally belonged to these companies are run by the Corporation. We are now constructing new underground lines between Akasaka-mitsuke and Tokyo Station, Yotsuya-mitsuke and Shinjiku.

"We have already issued debentures to the amount of ¥50,000,000, and we are empowered to issue debentures to the amount of ¥600,000,000 in addition to which we have a capital of ¥60,000,000, making a grand total of ¥700,000,000 at our disposal. You will, therefore, see that it is a big undertaking. Of the ¥60,000,000 capital, ¥40,000,000 has been invested by the Railway Department of the State, while ¥10,000,000 by the Tokyo Municipality and the remaining ¥10,000,000 has been invested by the private railway companies doing business around Tokyo on the basis of ¥500,000 each.

For Public Welfare

"The underground railway enterprise calls for a heavy initial cost for construction, and for this reason it is very difficult to put it on a profit yielding basis, but in order to promote traffic facilities in and around Tokyo there is at present no other alternative but to construct underground railways, and while it is partly a profit-making business, it is partly public welfare work. It is for this reason that the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation has been newly organized.

"The private railway companies with lines running in the suburbs of Tokyo have been included in the list of Investors, because the Traffic Readjustment Commission has decided upon a plan to pool all the railway lines in and around Tokyo. However, due to existing conditions everything cannot be done at once, and it was decided to divide all the railway lines in and arund Tokyo into six blocs, of which the underground railways form the first bloc, and have been incorporated into the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation. The Tokyo city surface tramways are at present divided into several blocs by the Tokyo Municipality, while the private electric railways in the outskirts of Tokyo have been arranged into the southern, western, northern and eastern blocs. The idea is to unify gradually all the electric railways in and around Tokyo into one organization, including the Railway Department's electric railways running in Tokyo.

Dividends Restricted

"The reasons for the establishment of the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation being organized as above explained is that the investors do not have the right to vote in general meetings. Dividends are also restricted to the ¥10,000,000 invested by the private companies to which we are paying 5 per cent dividends, and no dividends are payable to the Tokyo Municipality or the Railway Ministry.

"In purchasing private railway companies the Corporation does not do it of its own volition but at the instruction of the Railway Minister and the Home Minister who are empowered to issue orders to private railway companies to merge into the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation within a certain designated period of time. Within that designated period negotiations are to be carried on regarding the prices at which the companies are to be sold, and in case agreement cannot be reached on the price, the matter will be referred to the arbitration of the Railway Minister who will give the final decision which is binding all the companies as instructed."

Regarding the future railway policy, Mr. Hara said, "At present all the electric railways in the outskirts of Tokyo run into Tokyo, and there are no suburban railways which run in a circle, and in order to realize decentralization of industrial factories in the vicinity of Tokyo, it will be necessary to construct two or three circuit lines around Tokyo in a big circle," the Fuehrer of the Metropolitan High-speed Railway Corporation concluded.

Bill Clearings

May 13
(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	220,566	167,980
Balance	39,070	13,374

TO IMPROVE MARINE TRADE

Plan to Be Promulgated on or About May 16

Judging from the importance of upholding the fishery resources in the present emergency, competent authorities have been busy drafting a plan to readjust the marine products industries according to the National General Mobilization Law. An outline of the plan was formally decided upon in the course of the Cabinet meeting of May 12, reports the Asahi of May 13.

It is expected that an Imperial Ordinance embodying this plan will be promulgated on or about May 16. Accordingly, a control organ will be created under the provisional title "Nippon Gyogyo Kaisha" (Japan Fisheries Co.), by amalgamating the Teikoku Maritime Products Control Co. and other existing companies concerned. The new company will begin to operate upon its formation by the end of July at the latest, adds the paper.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1942

The Imperial Rescript

His Majesty the Emperor has graciously granted an Imperial Rescript—the eighth since the opening of the War of Greater East Asia—to the Commander-in-Chief of the Combined Fleet in appreciation of the brave and gallant conduct of the Imperial Forces.

Battling against superior odds, the Imperial Naval Air Units distinguished themselves meritoriously in the Naval Battle of the Coral Sea. In that historic engagement the Imperial Navy lost one small-sized aircraft carrier and 31 planes whereas it inflicted a mortal blow to the combined Allied forces of the United States and Great Britain. We cannot help but renew our thanks to the brave and gallant men of Nippon's Fighting Services for their latest spectacular victory.

The Naval Battle of Coral Sea has cut off communication by sea between Australia and the United States. Not only has this historic encounter isolated Australia: it has also consolidated our military position for the execution of operations in the Indian Ocean.

The role played in this latest sea battle by our air torpedoes is especially to be noted. It was through the employment of this formidable arm that the "unsinkable" Prince of Wales and the Repulse were sent to Davy Jones' locker. It is to be presumed that in the Battle of the Coral Sea our Naval air torpedoes, magnificently handled by our death-defying heroes, put the coup de grace on an American battleship of the U.S.S. California class, an American aircraft carrier of the Saratoga class, another of the Yorktown class, a British warship of the Warspite class and a British cruiser of the Canberra class.

The technique employed by the Japanese Naval airmen is amazing, their bravery magnificent. These glorious airmen well deserved the honor that has been bestowed upon them by His Majesty the Emperor. This gracious Imperial Will, thus shown to the death-defying heroes, touches our hearts ever so profoundly.

Martinique Issue

The recent unlawful landing of British forces on Madagascar seems to have started an Anglo-American scramble for and robbery of French colonies. The State Department of Washington announced last Saturday that it had dispatched Admiral John Hoover and one of its officials to Martinique to negotiate with Governor George Robert regarding the disposal of the island.

The United States has demanded from the French Government the pledge that the island of Martinique would not be placed at the disposal of the Axis Powers and that the island would in no way offer aid or help to the Axis. In return for such a pledge, the United States Government proposed to recognize French sovereignty regarding Martinique, to respect as in the past the authority of Governor Robert, to recognize the French authority over the neighboring waters and islands, and to afford economic and military support to all French possessions in the Caribbean Sea.

The position that Washington takes regarding Martinique is extremely strange. Of French sovereignty over the island there has never been raised any question before. France has for many years maintained her control over the island. The governor of the island exercises the authority delegated to him by the French Government. That his authority over the island and neighboring waters is to be respected is a matter of international usage. These matters are never to be determined by any position that the United States or any foreign country might take. What is not in Governor Robert's power to decide must be decided by the Vichy Government.

The American proposal dealing with the basic question of French sovereignty over Martinique and the American offer of aid in exchange for French rupture with the Axis Powers must be regarded as highly insulting to France. Moreover, the American attitude on the present issue carries the clear implication that should France reject their terms, an economic blockade would be enforced or even recourse be had to forcible means. The American Government is taking exactly the same stand as Britain did regarding Madagascar. It is almost plain as day that what Washington seeks is a pretext for occupation of Martinique. Washington has found it necessary to take up the contingency of the island falling into Axis hands.

The United States has always had a covetous eye on the Caribbean Sea. It has long been her policy to extend her influence over those waters so as to establish her full control over sea communication between the two continents. This policy is clear in the light of the policy by which Washington extended her territorial possessions in that direction.

The Spanish war marked a great stage in the development of American imperialism. This war was shortly followed by the American annexation of Porto Rico. Cuba was next made an American protectorate. In 1903 the puppet state of Panama was created under the shield of American influence. American dollar diplomacy next won dominance over San Domingo in 1907 and over Haiti in 1915. In the following year Nicaragua passed under the military influence of the United States. In 1917 the United States acquired from Denmark three of the Virgin Islands of considerable strategic importance.

After the outbreak of the present war the United States seized an early opportunity to take over or lease a number of British islands of the West Indies and elsewhere for the transfer of 50 over-age destroyers. This deal involved Newfoundland, the Bermudas, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad, and Guiana of South America. This steady expansion of American influence over the Caribbean Sea is animated by both strategic and economic considerations, needless to say.

Both the United States and Britain have always taken a lively interest in central America and the West Indies. The second world war provided the United States with the long awaited opportunity of driving back British influence from those quarters. It is true that Cuba and Haiti became independent in 1934. Nicaragua was released from the American military control in 1933. American protection was later withdrawn from all areas except the Panama Canal zone. But, on the contrary, the United States acquired Porto Rico and the Virgin Islands as her colonies. When to these possessions were added the British islands of the West Indies by the recent Anglo-American deal, the position of the United States became many times stronger.

The plain significance of these developments is that the United States is making progress with her established policy of developing the Caribbean into her home waters. The present Martinique proposal is only part of her policy to extend her sphere of influence over the Caribbean. It is obvious that Washington plans to attain its object by undermining the French interests in the Caribbean when France is least prepared to defend them. It is evidently her idea to offset her heavy losses in East Asia at the expense of France by means of but thinly veiled piracy.

The Ghats of India

The two sides of the elevated southern triangle of India are known as the Eastern and Western Ghats. These start southward from the extremities of the Vindhya system, and run along the eastern and western coasts of India. The Eastern Ghats stretch in fragmentary spurs and ranges down the Madras presidency, here and there receding inland and leaving broad level tracts between their base and the coast.

The Western Ghats form the great sea-wall of the Bombay presidency, with only a narrow strip between them and the shore. The Eastern Ghats have an average elevation of 1,500 feet. The Western Ghats ascend more abruptly from the sea to an average height of about 3,000 feet, with peaks up to 4,700 along the Bombay coast, rising to 7,000 and even 8,760 in the upheaved angle which they unite to form with the Eastern Ghats, toward their southern extremity.

The inner triangular plateau thus enclosed lies from 1,000 to 3,000 feet above the level of the sea. But it is dotted with peaks and seamed with ranges exceeding 4,000 feet in height. Its best known hills are the Nilgiris, with the summer capital of Madras, Ootacamund, 7,000 feet above the sea.

Sorrow of Solomon

A friend of mine who recently came back from the United States told me of the decline of religious influence in that young country. Then he said:

"You see, in the United States those who are above 35 go to church and those under that age go to jail. The American prisons are full of young people."

Such a thing is too natural for a people who are not self-possessed. It is only too natural for those who would enjoy the blossoms on the branches of a tree without thinking of the root of life.

America's moral decadence is simply amazing. America has lost the idealism that existed at the time of Lincoln. She advanced too far and came to possess Solomon's sorrow. King Solomon was a devout young man but later became degenerated and had one thousand wives and concubines and the idols that were brought from Phoenicia. America knew how to become wealthy, but she failed to become poor for other's sake. This is why the curses of idolatry are now upon her. The days of her prosperity are now numbered. (Toyohiko Kagawa)

LITERARY CLASSICS OF ASIA

ILLUSIONS

Chuang Tzu (4th—3rd century B.C.)

How do I know that love of life is not a delusion after all? How do I know but that he who dreads to die is as a child who has lost the way and cannot find his home?

The lady Li Chi was the daughter of Ai Freng. When the Duke of Chin first got her, she wept until the bosom of her dress was drenched with tears. But when she came to the royal residence, and lived with the Duke, and ate rich food, she repented of having wept. How then do I know but that the dead repent of having previously clung to life?

Those who dream of the banquet wake to lamentation and sorrow. Those who dream of lamentation and sorow wake to join the hunt. While they dream, they do not know that they dream. Some will even interpret the very dream they are dreaming; and only when they awake do they know it was a dream. By and by comes the Great Awakening, and then we find out that this life is really a dream. Fools think they are awake now, and flatter themselves they know if they are really princes or peasants. Confucius and you are both dreams; and I who say you are dreams—I am but a dream myself. This is a paradox. Tomorrow a sage may arise to explain it; but that tomorrow will not be until ten thousand generations have gone by.

Granting that you and I argue. If you beat me, and not I you, are you necessarily right and I wrong? Or if I beat you and not you me, am I necessarily right and you wrong? Or are we both partly right and partly wrong? Or are we both wholly right or wholly wrong? You and I cannot know this, and consequently the world will be in ignorance of the truth.

Who shall I employ as arbiter between us? If I employ some one who takes your view, he will side with you. How can such a one arbitrate between us? If I employ some one who takes my view, he will side with me. How can such a one arbitrate between us? And if I employ some one who either differs from or agrees with both of us, he will be equally unable to decide between us. Since then you, and I, and man, cannot decide, must we not depend upon Another? Such dependence is as though it were not dependence. We are embraced in the obliterating unity of God.

Once upon a time, I, Chung Tzu, dreamt I was a butterfly, fluttering hither and thither, to all intents and purposes a butterfly. I was conscious only of following my fancies as a butterfly, and was unconscious of my individuality as a man. Suddenly I awoke, and there I lay, myself again. Now I do not know whether I was then a man dreaming I was a butterfly, or whether I am now a butterfly dreaming I am a man. Between a man and a butterfly there is necessarily a barrier. The transition is called metempsychosis.

FOLLOW NATURE

Horses have hoofs to carry them over frost and snow; hair, to protect them from wind and cold. They eat grass and drink water, and flying up their heels over the champaign. Such is the real nature of horses. Palatial dwellings are of no use to them.

One day Po Lo appeared, saying: "I understand the management of horses."

So he branded them, and clipped them, and pared their hoofs, and put halters on them, tying them up by the head and shackling them by the feet, and disposing them in stables, with the result that two or three in every 10 died. Then he kept them hungry and thirsty, trotting them and galloping them, and grooming, and trimming, with the misery of the tasselled bridle before and the fear of the knotted whip behind, until more than half of them were dead.

The potter says: "I can do what I will with clay. If I want it round, I use compasses; if rectangular, a square."

The carpenter says: "I can do what I will with wood. If I want it curved, I use an arc; if straight, a line."

But on what grounds can we think that the natures of clay and wood desire this application of compasses and square, of arc and line? Nevertheless, every age extols Po Lo for his skill in managing horses, and potters and carpenters for their skill with clay and wood. Those who govern the empire make the same mistake.

Now I regard government of the empire from quite a different point of view.

The people have certain natural instincts: to weave and clothe themselves, to till and feed themselves. These are common to all humanity, and all are agreed thereon. Such instincts are called "Heaven-sent."

And so in the days when natural instincts prevailed, men moved quietly and gazed steadily. At that time, there were no roads over mountains, nor boats, nor bridges over water. All things were produced, each for its own proper sphere. Birds and beasts multiplied; trees and shrubs grew up. The former might be led by the hand; you could climb up and peep into the raven's nest. For then man dwelt with birds and beasts, and all creation was one. There were no distinctions of good and bad men. Being all equally without knowledge, their virtue could not go astray. Being all equally without evil desires they were in a state of natural integrity, the perfection of human existence.

But when Sages appeared, tripping up people over charity and fettering them with duty to their neighbor, doubt found its way into the world. And then, with their gushing over music and fussing over ceremony, the empire became divided against itself.

READERS IN COUNCIL

'End of Haves'

To the Editor:

The idolators of the United States and other self-styled "Have-countries," who hitherto have placed unbounded faith in the Babel of plentiful resources, gradually are growing sceptical of the potency of this god as complaints of a shortage of foodstuffs, various strategic materials, labor, power and bottoms are becoming increasingly audible from various members of the Allied camp.

The acuteness of Britain's disillusionment over the undependability of their pet idol, the United States, is natural, inasmuch as it was that idol that had kept the British people optimistic in the face of repeated defeats: the United States continuously has harped on the theory that "Britain may lose battles but she always wins the war."

Cotton Goods Shortage

Cotton goods are short in Britain which was the center of the world textile industry; the United States, which produces more than 60 per cent of the world petroleum output, is suffering from an acute shortage of gasoline that is hampering her war expansion program. Canada and Australia, two granaries of the Allied camp, are struggling over a food shortage that has forced them to resort to a food rationing system which they firmly believed would never bother them.

Manchester, the goose which used to lay golden eggs for the British war coffer, has lost its glory not only because of a shortage of bottoms which has stopped the flow of cotton from Britain's far-flung colonies but because of a shortage of labor and coal. Cotton mills of Manchester produce practically nothing to export to British colonies, Latin America, and other parts of the world. Not only that, the people of Britain must put up with a drastic curtailment of clothing supplies.

No More Tea

Foreign trade is monopolized by the British Government. The Ministry of Supply is the sole importer of jute from Calcutta, while the Ministry of Food takes charge of coffee imports. Tea, without which the British people cannot spend a day, hardly finds its way into Great Britain.

Child labor which was abolished because of the attacks of such people as Charles Dickens and like-minded people in the nineteenth century still exists in Manchester today. Attacks upon this harmful institution by the British press including the London Times has not brought any result. It was only because his own very safety and that of the Churchill Government depended on it that Mr. Bevin, the British Minister of Labor, fought against child labor in the ceramic industry.

In the meantime, a growing shortage of coal is becoming a menace to the British war industry. The London Daily Mail believes that shortly ration cards will be issued to householders for electric power, coal, gas and coke. When Hugh Dalton, President of the British Board of Trade, introduced a proposal for a rationing system the House of Commons was transformed into a veritable bedlam. One member shouted: "This is a difficult, if not an impossible measure."

The United States is not faring any better than her British partner. As a matter of fact, the United States has never been a country of unlimited natural resources as was erroneously believed by peoples of the world. It was her gold which brought all good fruits of the world to her portal. President Roosevelt's wanton challenge of war to Japan resulted in the loss of the American sources of supply of tin, copper, sugar, coffee, rubber, quinine, nickel, Manila hemp, and a host of other vital necessities. The result is more than serious. The American automobile industry is crippled without rubber. Because of the poor quality of latest tires it is an ordinary sight that gentlemen in formal are fixing blown-up tires by the roadside.

'Economic Pearl Harbor'

Some two weeks ago, when the American Government resorted to a fresh reduction of gasoline ration, the New York Herald Tribune howled and called it an "economic Pearl Harbor." The New York Herald Tribune charged that "this measure was the immediate consequence of the heavy losses of oil tankers off the American Atlantic coast." The paper, also pointing out the increasing shortage of rubber, feared that the "Government may move to confiscate all automobile tires in private possession." "Such action," declared the paper, "would be simply catastrophic, in view of the extensive use of the motorcar in the daily life of the Americans."

The gloom in prospect for the Allied camp was loudly attested by Lord Beaverbrook a few days ago in New York City when he declared that: "Sea-borne transportation is now a bottleneck, hampering Allied war efforts, and the need for more ships is greater than any other requirements." The gloomy prospect painted by Lord Beaverbrook did not end there, for he continued: "We have to face a further test beyond this immediate problem of sea traffic. We have yet to meet the danger of a shortage of raw materials as a result of Japanese victories in the Pacific."

All this reveals that things are not quite rosy for the Allied camp. It is natural that leaders of the Allied countries should have defeatist complex. Mr. Curtin, Prime Minister of Australia, is afraid that his country may be made an Allied orphan in the Pacific. Convinced of their probable defeat, the Australian authorities are issuing identification cards to every citizen of the Commonwealth.

K.H.

May 11, 1942

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Loyalty

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

It is difficult, if not impossible, to give any person an adequate conception of a quality whose name is not found in his dictionary or whose substance is non-existent in his country. Loyalty to the Throne, which we call "Chu" in Japanese, is a case in point. Loyalty indeed is understood by every one anywhere, but not "Chu," for the obvious reason that its object, namely, the Throne, is something which no other country knows. Kings and Emperors there have been and are in the world, but not in the sense the Japanese understand their Emperor. Its immemorial continuity is but one of the unique features which exalts the Japanese Throne above all the ruling dynasties ever known in the history of mankind.

Of the many races of the human family the oldest perhaps are the Jews and Chinese. The former have long since lost their nationality, or independent political solidarity; the latter have had more than 20 different dynasties and numerous revolutions and counter-revolutions, Japan, alone of all the ancient nations and races, has been ruled from the dawn of history to this day by one dynasty of August Sovereigns in unbroken succession. The loyalty to the Sovereign felt by the people of such a nation must necessarily differ from that of the people whose sovereign ruler, if they have one, is here today but may be nowhere tomorrow. Some one has said that manners and customs which have continued for 50 years cannot be easily destroyed. Here is a staunch loyalty which has withstood the touchstone of 2,600 years. Yes, what we call Chu is made of different stuff from that which goes under similar names elsewhere. The cherry trees now grow in many countries, but to see them in their greatest glory as a symbol of knightly valor, one must come to Japan and view the "wild mountain cherries blushing in the morning sun;" so may loyalty be seen nowhere in such exquisite bloom as in this land.

Otomos' Motto

Whatever might be the philosophical origin of loyalty, it was lost in haze of antiquity. The first reference to loyalty in the recorded history of this country is the motto of the Otomos, one of the oldest military families whose first ancestor was personal bodyguard to the heavenly Deity, Ninigi-no-Mikoto, who came down from Takamagahara to rule this land. It was the testimonial of the heart-and-soul allegiance to the Deity, wishing to "die by the side of the Diety without turning round," and it has been woven in the texture of the famous poem by Otomo Yakamochi, the reputed compiler of the Manyoshu, and continues to be chanted to this day.

Thus Chu originated in the primordial reverence of the Japanese for their Sovereign, due, of course, to his transcendental virtues. But in course of time it came down from the ethereal region, so to speak, to diffuse its light among the common people. What at first was the band of fidelity between the Emperor and his immediate subjects was later applied to the relations between great warriors and their followers, even masters and servants The diffusion of Chinese learning stimulated it; the development of military feudalism intensified it.

Since the rise of military feudalism in the latter 12th century, especially after the Shogun Yoritomo commanded the political supremacy in the land, loyalty was merged into the ideal of Bushido, the new ethical code for the fighting class Chu was now chopped up into fragments. The Shogun commanded the Chu of his powerful lieutenants who in turn commanded the Chu of their vassals, and so on down. The highest estate of the Emperor was not forgotten even in the heyday of Shogunal authority, but the loyalties of diverse warriors to their respective chiefs were understood to be of a piece with their loyalty to the Emperor, much in the same manner in which lower officials in the bureaucratic hierarchy may consider their fidelity to their immediate superiors in office as fidelity to the Minister at the top. In course of years, however, as the Imperial Court in Kyoto continued to stand more or less aloof from direct participation in affairs of the State, the original significance of Chu grew somewhat dim in the minds of the populace till it came to be understood as the duty which the warrior class owed almost exclusively to their feudal masters. It also involved a confusion of words. The term "Ko" which at first was applied always to the Imperial Court, was in the Ashikaga Period applied to the Shogun, then even to that of his delegate, Kanryo, and "Ho-ko" (literally, to "serve the Lord") was so far popularized as to signify merely "service," as seen in the term "ho-ko-nin" (literally, "one who serves the Court") which now means "employes," commonly understood as "apprentices" during the Yedo days.

Thus the idea of Chu, derived originally from the Imperal Court, had reached the humblest classes in the country; the aristocratic virtue universalized into the commonest quality of the people. And it came about that a faithful servant, in whatever rank or station of life, was regarded as an exemplar of Chu: it was praise of high honor alike for the Shogun, ronin or peasant.

(To Be Continued)

REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY MANCHOUKUO IN TEN YEARS

Country Rapidly Transforming From Purely Agricultural State Into First-Rate Industrial Nation

By LIN PO-SHENG
Publicity Minister, National Government of China

Minister Lin Po-sheng was one of the members of President Wang Ching-wei's suite when the latter visited Manchoukuo just a few days ago. In his characteristic frank and straightforward manner, he gives his impressions of Manchoukuo, comments on her political and economic development during the past 10 years, her hopes and future. (Editor's Note)

Historically, geographically and linguistically, Japan, China and Manchoukuo have much in common which prompts them to maintain close and intimate relations with each other. The policy of good neighborliness and mutual cooperation thus springs spontaneously from their physical propinquity and from their natural predilections.

A year before last, the Japan-China-Manchoukuo Basic Treaty and Joint Declaration was concluded between the three parties, manifesting the three countries' earnest desire to cooperate in the establishment of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. Large benefits have already been derived from the conclusion of this compact.

More than five months have elapsed since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The commencement of hostilities against the United States and Great Britain has more than ever brought into relief the necessity of vigorous cooperation on the part of the three countries. Soon after the declaration of war against the Anglo-Saxons, the National Government of China announced its intention to share the joys and sorrows and the vicissitudes of the Japanese Empire in the colossal undertaking. A similar step was also taken by the Manchoukuo Government. Thus was cooperation assured the three countries, a challenge to the Americans and the British who sought to shackle the world. The slogan "down with the Anglo-Saxons" has thus been put into practice.

Remarkable Development

In the past I have read books and materials concerning the development of Manchoukuo but since my arrival in this country my interest in her development has been intensified. At the time the Empire of Manchoukuo was founded, the economic development of the country was at a very low level but within a brief span of 10 years, an epochal and almost unbelievable progress has been achieved by the people of Manchoukuo, in setting their country on a stable economic footing.

For instance, at the time the Empire was established, only 1,000 kilometers of roads existed in the country but 10 years later, highways connected all the major points in the nation. The roads now cover 20,000 kilometers. The same is true of railways. According to a survey of June, 1940, trains were running on schedule over the nation's 11,557 kilometers of railways while in 1932, there were only 5,800 kilometers of rail tracks showing a two-fold extension in the railway network. Passenger planes fly today over the regular 11,755 kilometers air lanes and the international air service linking Japan, China and Manchoukuo has already been established.

Hum With Activity

In looking at the industries, it is found that the same remarkable expansion is also found here. In 1932, Manchoukuo's industries were small and insignificant. The country was principally agricultural. However, at the present time, factories and plants have been constructed in all parts of the country and are humming with activity.

About 30,000,000 soya bean cakes, 100,000 tons of soya bean oil are produced annually by the soya bean oil extraction industries. In the cotton spinning industry, more than 487,000 spindles are in full operation. Looms total 9,000. Besides these, there are more than 92 flour mills, their annual output totaling 20,000,000 bags. Kaoliang distillers which aggregate 1,000 produce 160,000,000 kin (one kin 1.32 lbs) of this kaoliang beverage; Japanese sake distilling factories total 60, their annual production being 60,000 koku; beer factories, 3, their yearly production, 700,000 crates. Furthermore, cement factories produce approximately 800,000 tons of cement; the lumber industry puts out about 400,000 tons of timber a year. Precision instruments and other metallurgical products have also been introduced and developed in Manchoukuo. Other than these, there are also coal liquefaction factories, light metals industries, sugar refineries, all of which have shown an astounding development.

Half of World's Production

In farming, the soya bean industry produces 46 per cent of the world's output of this product and the annual production of kaoliang, corn, millet and wheat is no less imposing. In gross, the total amount of these agricultural production aggregates 20,000,000 tons, the total area under cultivation being 15,000,000 hectares, the uncultivated land only adding up to 18,000,000 hectares. It is expected that Manchoukuo will take intensive and positive measures for the full utilization of the remaining untilled land. These figures should amply prove the overwhelming and glorious achievements of the Manchoukuo Government's planned economy to make the country into a first-rate agricultural and industrial nation of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

There are three reasons for the phenomenal development of Manchoukuo. Though these epochal achievements could not have been made except with the aid of Japan, the elaborate plan, the abolition of the principle of individualism and in its stead, the adoption of the "State first" principle and the excellent cooperation of the people and the Government were the propelling forces in the advance of the country. In the field of public education, in the maintenance of law and order, the same conscientious endeavor to make Manchoukuo one of the outstanding States in Greater East Asia has been made. While 10 years ago, there were more than 300,000 bandits and lawless desperadoes roaming the countryside, now there are only about 500.

More Schools

A decade ago, there were only 9,000 elementary schools and 500,000 pupils attending but today there are 34,000 such spacious, well constructed schools and approximately 2,000,000 students learning their three R's at the institutions.

Movie theaters have expanded from 30 to 90 during the same period, movie-goers increasing from 500,000 to 4,000,000. In opposition to this, opium addicts have decreased from 1,300,000 to 620,000.

This marvellous development of the Empire of Manchoukuo not only rebounds to the benefit of the Empire itself but also to all the component countries making up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The progress of this nation, which forms the northern border of the sphere with her inexhaustible subterranean deposits of precious mineral resources, and enormous labor supply, will have a far-reaching effect on the mission of Greater East Asia.

The spectacular achievements of the Japanese nation in the War of Greater East Asia have brought the radiance of her glorious victories to shine over China and Manchoukuo. However, between now and the future, there may be many obstacles and impediments which may fall across the paths of Japan, China and Manchoukuo and in such an event, the nations must be prepared to meet them squarely. (Translated from Asahi.)

In the Periodicals

Nippon Kokka-Ron (Essay on the Japanese State), a book written by Toyo-o Ogushi (in Japanese). Publishers, the Dai Nippon Yubenkai Kodan-sha, Tokyo. Price ¥1.80, pp 284. The book is divided into nine chapters; namely, Preface, Land, History, Mythology, Rule, Capital, Relations with Modern State Theory, People, and Current National Problems. Written in scholarly way, the book moves at a pace so swift, and its writing is so clear and witty, that the reader's attention never flags.

Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushin; a pamphlet issued six times a month by the Kokusai Pamphlet Tsushinbu of the Times Shuppan-sha, Tokyo, No. 1,402 dated May 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Price 35 sen. Contents: Results of Various Battles of Japanese Imperial Navy in War of Greater East Asia, and Indian Finance Under Pressure.

Koa Shuho; a weekly published by the Dai Nippon Koa Domei, Tokyo, No. 9 dated May 6, 1942 (in Japanese). Leading articles: Result of the 21st General Election, Occupation of Mandalay, Statement of Lieutenant-General Phya Phahol Pholphayuha Sena, Head of the Thai Special Goodwill Mission to Japan, and Distressed Chungking.

Domei Jumpo; a publication issued three times a month, Vol. 6, No. 12 dated May 10, 1942 (in Japanese). Publishers, the Domei Tsushin-sha, Tokyo. Price 40 sen. All important news items and accounts of the events at home and abroad during the latter part of April are fully described in a summarized way.

Boners

To keep in good health, inhale and exhale once a day, and do gymiastics.

• • •

Average is a nest. Hens lay on the average.

• • •

A buttress is a female butter-maker.

• • •

The epistles were the wives of the apostles.

• • •

A mayor is a female horse.

• • •

An optimist is a doctor who looks after your eyes. A pessimist is one who attends to your feet.

• • •

A polygon is a heathen who has many wives.

• • •

A Protestant is a wicked woman who gets her living through living an immortal life.

• • •

A Senator is front half man and back half horse.

• • •

Homer wrote the Oddity and the Idiad.

• • •

Scansion means finding out how to interrupt poetry.

• • •

Bootless means without even sandals.

• • •

The elegant repast was topped off by a delicious frozen mouse.

• • •

What are six animals peculiar to the Artic region? Six polar bears.